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Friday,
13th June, 1952

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Part I - Questions and Answers)

CONTENTS

Members Sworn [Cols. 2—18].

PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT
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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Friday, 13th June, 1952

The House met at a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

FORGED DOLLAR NOTES

*798. **Shri Velayudhan:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of forged Dollar notes were detected in Bombay recently;

(b) whether it is a fact that any large scale deal in this line is being done in India; and

(c) what preventive measures Government have taken to stop this?

The Minister of Home affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) Only one case of forged Dollar notes has come to notice so far in Bombay.

(b) The Government of India have no such information.

(c) In view of the position stated in (b) above no special preventive measures are called for. The organisation concerned with the single case detected in Bombay has been broken up and sufficient publicity in the press has been given to forewarn intending buyers.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know about the one case that the Home Minister mentioned whether the Government were able to find out the source from which these forged notes emanated?

Dr. Katju: We have got complete information and I think the case will go to court.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know how much amount is involved?

Dr. Katju: In the case of forged notes there is no question of the amount involved. The notes are waste paper.

Shri Velayudhan: But they are in circulation. So, I want to know what is the amount involved.

Dr. Katju: The notes which have been detected are fifty-three in number.

SAHARANPUR TRAINING CENTRE

*799. **Shri Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all trainees after completing their course in the Saharanpur Training Centre, have been absorbed in the Post and Telegraph service;

(b) what is the number of persons trained upto 31st March, 1952; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to start another Training Centre at some other place?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) 590.

(c) Yes, two more; one in Hyderabad and the other in Chota Nagpur.

Shri Hukam Singh: What had been the arrangement for the training of these clerks and sorters before this institution was started?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They were being trained in the post offices and classes organised by R.M.S. divisions.

Shri Hukam Singh: Have any special features been introduced in this institution?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes. It is now a concentrated course of three months for each group, and we impart theoretical and practical training.

Shri Hukam Singh: Are only clerks and sorters trained there or are any officers also given training?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This institution is meant only for postal clerks and R.M.S. sorters.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know in which place in Chota Nagpur this centre is going to be opened?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The place has not yet been settled. It may be in Ranchi, or some other suitable place.

Shri Hukam Singh: Is any instruction given in this institution on the social side, namely, polite treatment of the public, courtesy, etc.?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is implied. Every postal employee is expected to be ideally courteous.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that Class I postal officers were trained in Saharanpur in similar institutions?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I don't think so. This is meant for postal clerks and R.M.S. sorters.

Social Guides

***800. Shri Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of social guides at important railway Stations has been reduced; and

(b) if so, for what reasons?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The number has been reduced in keeping with revised requirements.

Shri Hukam Singh: May I know whether this experiment on the different Railways ever since its inception in August 1948 has proved to be of any utility to the public?

Shri Satish Chandra: Mr. Santhanam after some of his extensive tours felt that the public were not getting the kind of assistance that was anticipated and that the number of these guides was unduly large.

Shri Hukam Singh: What is the percentage of reduction brought about in the institution of social guides?

Shri Satish Chandra: The number has been reduced from 277 where it originally stood to 152.

Shrimati A. Kale: May I know whether there are any women working as social guides?

Shri Satish Chandra: I must plead I am not quite aware.

Shri Badshah Gupta: May I know the saving that has been effected on account of the reduction in the number?

Shri Satish Chandra: I cannot give the exact figure just now, but the persons who have been retrenched have been absorbed in railway services. In some cases, they refused to be so absorbed as they were primarily social workers.

Shri Hukam Singh: Is it a fact that after three years of service all of them were given notice and only 50 per cent. of them have been re-absorbed at half the pay they were getting before?

Shri Satish Chandra: As far as my information goes, everybody who wanted to be absorbed has been absorbed.

Kharagpur Railway Staff (Amenities)

***801. Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the amount that will be spent for the amenities of the railway staff at Kharagpur in 1952-53?

(b) What are the different heads of expenditure with the amount against them?

(c) Are the condemned class IV quarters at Kharagpur going to be demolished this year?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Rs. 12,94,000.

(b) The distribution of the proposed expenditure is as follows:—

New Staff quarters	...	Rs. 4,44,000
Improvement to existing quarters	...	Rs. 6,85,000
Medical facilities	...	Rs. 54,000
Miscellaneous amenities	...	Rs. 1,11,000
TOTAL	...	Rs. 12,94,000

(c) There is no proposal to demolish any class IV staff quarters at Kharagpur at present.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether repeated representations have been received by the hon. Minister from the employees at Kharagpur about the want of accommodation for students in the railway schools there?

Shri Satish Chandra: I require notice.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister said that some amount of money has been allotted for hospital amenities. May I know whether any arrangements have been made for increasing the number of beds?

Shri Satish Chandra: Rs. 54,000 are to be spent on medical facilities. The major heads are: (1) construction of a maternity block in the Kharagpur hospital; (2) a dispensary and staff quarters in the traffic settlement; and (3) additions and alterations to the main dispensary.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether it is within the knowledge of the hon. Minister that lepers infest the compound of the railway school at night at Kharagpur, and if so, is there any proposal for constructing a wall around that school for getting rid of the lepers?

Shri Satish Chandra: The Railway Ministry will be prepared to make enquiries into the matter.

ARREST OF FOOD MINISTRY OFFICIAL

*803. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri C. B. Swamy, an official of the Food Ministry, has been recently arrested for an alleged acceptance of illegal gratification; and

(b) whether any other arrests have also been made in this regard?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) and (b). Shri C. S. D. Swamy, who used to be an officer in the Food and Agriculture Ministry, has been arrested along with three other persons in connection with allegations of corrupt practices.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know what was the case about?

Shri B. Shiva Rao: On a point of order, Sir. This case is *sub judice* and is it in order for the hon. Member to ask questions?

Mr. Speaker: Let him put his question first. After hearing what his question is, we shall see whether the point of order arises.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know what was the case about?

Dr. Katju: Corrupt practices relating to supply of food.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the loss sustained by Government owing to these corrupt practices?

Dr. Katju: Several lakhs of rupees. The matter is under investigation.

Shri Damodara Menon: Who are the other persons arrested along with Mr. Swamy?

Dr. Katju: Another officer, Mr. Krishnaswami, *plus* the following two persons: Shri Ratilal Nanavati and Shri N. K. Sahani.

Shri Damodara Menon: Have the police completed their investigation?

Dr. Katju: Investigation is still proceeding.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the other two persons who were arrested, namely Mr. Ratilal and Mr. Sahani, belong to the same Ministry?

Dr. Katju: They are not officers, they are traders. Only one of the three persons is an officer, Mr. Krishnaswami.

"GROW MORE FOOD" SCHEMES (SUBSIDY).

*804. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India have decided that the subsidy given by the State Governments to agriculturists for development projects in connection with the "Grow More Food" campaign should not normally exceed one-fourth of the total expenditure to be incurred?

(b) If so, what are the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Government of India have decided that their own share in subsidies to farmers for minor irrigation works will be confined to a subsidy of 25 per cent. of the cost of the work. It is however open to the States to increase the rate of subsidy from their own resources.

(b) It is a case of making the fullest utilisation of the money available for the Grow More Food Campaign. A high subsidy leaves loopholes for misutilisation and encourages comparatively un-remunerative works. Financing such works through loans rather than subsidies therefore is likely to put available funds to the best possible use.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What was the amount of subsidies given to agriculturists for minor irrigation works before this decision was taken?

Shri Karmarkar: I could not give the volume. I would require notice.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the percentage of the subsidy given by the State Gobernments to agriculturists which the Government of India bears?

Mr. Speaker: I think it bears 25 per cent.

Shri Karmarkar: Formerly it was 50 per cent., Sir. Now it has been reduced to 25 per cent. with a view to seeing that the money at its disposal is distributed in the best possible manner.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I want to know whether the 25 per cent is given by the State Governments or whether the Government of India also shares some portion of it.

Shri Karmarkar: Our subsidy is 25 per cent. The subsidy given by the States is supposed to be at least 25 per cent. They can increase it if they like.

Shri Badshah Gupta: May I know whether the Government has set up any machinery to look after the utilisation of the subsidies that are given to a large number of persons—to see that they are actually utilized for the purpose of cultivation and not for other purposes?

Shri Karmarkar: This is a matter principally for the State Governments. The State Governments incur the expenditure in this respect, and with a view to help the Grow More Food Campaign we meet the expenses to the extent of 25 per cent. Our machinery is normally through the States, and nothing separate.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : इस सम्बन्ध में किन किन स्टेटों को कितना कितना रुपया दिया गया है और कहां कहां पर खर्चा किया गया है ? क्या इस बारे में स्टेटों की सरकारों ने कोई रिपोर्ट दी है ?

Shri Karmarkar: Every year we get reports about these things—how much we give them and how much is utilised.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : किन किन स्टेटों को कितना कितना रुपया दिया गया ?

Mr. Speaker: I think that is a matter of details.

PRODUCTION OF OILSEEDS

*808. **Shri S. N. Das:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether the final estimate of production of oilseeds during the year 1951-52 has been completed?

(b) If so, what are the figures of production for different states?

(c) Has the target fixed been reached?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, in the case of groundnuts, sesamum and castor seed only.

(b) A statement giving the required information in respect of groundnuts, sesamum and castor seed is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 35].

(c) Yearly targets of additional production for oilseeds have not so far been fixed.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know how the estimate compares with the estimate of the previous year?

Shri Karmarkar: It compares favourably. During the last three years there has been a progressive increase in the oilseeds production.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know the percentage of the increase?

Shri Karmarkar: I have got the figures of acreage here. The increase in acreage has been 625,000 acres, 102,000 acres and 45,000 acres. And my previous answer requires a little modification. As compared to 1949-50 and 1950-51 there has been a small decrease in respect of groundnuts and sesamum. Regarding castorseed there is no information.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether there has been any increase in yield per acre?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice of the question, because the total production is a little less than in the previous year. Whether it was evenly spread out or whether there were abnormal causes I have no information.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: Are Government aware that in certain places lands which have been used for the cultivation of food crops have been diverted for the cultivation of these commercial crops?

Shri Karmarkar: Slightly.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: In view of the fact that production of food is the main objective now, may I know whether Government will see that such diversions do not take place to the detriment of food production?

Shri Karmarkar: We pay equal attention to food as well as to oilseed production.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: May I know which Province tops the list in the matter of groundnut production?

Shri Karmarkar: I shall find out to whom the honour should go.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether in these 'oilseeds' coconut will also be included?

Shri Hukam Singh: Coconut of Cochin?

Mr. Speaker: I think the Minister need not take any serious note of it!

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : देश में जितनी तिलहन की चीजें पैदा होती हैं उस में से कौन सा अंश विदेशों को भेजा जाता है ? अगर भेजा जाता है तो क्या लाभ उस से होता है? और अगर नहीं भेजा जाता है तो क्या हानि देश को होती है ?

श्री करमरकर : जितनी तिलहन की जरूरत इस देश में होती है उस को छोड़ कर जो बच जाता है वह विदेशों को भेजा जाता है । इस के भेजने से विदेशों से फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज भारत को प्राप्त होता है और इस से देश को लाभ होता है ।

Oilseeds Cultivation

*809. **Shri Barman:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state what is the area of land under oilseeds cultivation in the years 1950-51 and 1951-52?

(b) How has the deflationary trend affected oilseeds cultivation since March, 1952?

(c) To what extent had intensive cultivation schemes been successful in the various States in India, so far as oilseeds cultivation is concerned?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) (i) *Kharif Oilseeds* (Groundnut, Sesamum and Castor seed)—about 18·91 million acres in 1951-52 as against 18·14 million acres in 1950-51.

(ii) *Rabi Oilseeds* (Rape and Mustard and Linseed).—Final Estimates for 1951-52 are not yet available. According to the Second Estimates, area under these oilseeds is 4·28 million acres in 1951-52 as against 4·48 million acres in the Second Estimate of 1950-51. Area in 1950-51 at the final Estimate stage was 9·01 million acres.

(b) It is too early to even hazard a guess, since sowings of the 1952-53 *kharif* oilseeds have just commenced.

(c) Most of the schemes have been sanctioned only recently and their results are not yet available.

Shri Barman: May I know the prices as they obtained in March 1952 and as they have been last reported to Government?

Shri Karmarkar: I shall require notice, but the prices are about the same.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the schemes prepared by the Indian Oilseeds Committee involving better yielding varieties of seeds have proved successful?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir. Improved seeds have proved successful.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि तिलहन में जो इस समय गिरावट आ रही है उस को रोकने के लिये सरकार कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है या नहीं ?

श्री करमरकर : इस के लिये कुछ उपाय नहीं किये जा रहे हैं । सरकार को यह लगता है कि इस समय तिलहन में जो गिरावट आ रही है वह देश के हित के लिये ठीक है ।

Shri T. N. Singh: The hon. Minister has given an estimate of the area under oilseeds crops. Since oilseeds (sesamum, mustard and rape) are a mixed cultivation with other *rabi* crops, may I know how he has arrived at the figure of the area under cultivation?

Shri Karmarkar: That is more than I can say at the moment.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know what steps are being taken by the Government to increase the yield per acre in the production of oilseeds?

Shri Karmarkar: The idea is principally to provide improved seeds.

AUSTRALIAN GIFT OF FLOUR

*811. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that an Australian shipment of flour to India under the Colombo Plan has been held up aboard the steamer "Mildura" in Sydney harbour for about three months?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): Yes, Sir.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know what is the quantity of this Australian shipment?

Shri Karmarkar: I have got the price of it here. It was approximately 240,000 Australian pounds and this had come out of the £37 million, earmarked for the supply of foodgrains under the Colombo Plan.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether this shipment was allowed to rot or deteriorate and not allowed to be sold?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir. It got deteriorated and we authorized the Australian Government to sell it for what it was worth.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know why this gift shipment was allowed to rot for so long?

Shri Karmarkar: No permission was given for the flour to be allowed to rot, but as a matter of fact there was a change in the ownership of the transporters and that was beyond our control and the particular flour was detained there beyond the time that it was expected to be detained and naturally it rotted and we requested the Australian Government to sell it for us.

जनता एक्सप्रेस

*८१२. **श्री जांगड़े :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नागपुर और कलकत्ता के बीच एक जनता एक्सप्रेस चलाने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन रह चुका है; और

(ख) उस लाइन पर किस तिथि से जनता एक्सप्रस के चलने लगने की आशा ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No.

(b) For lack of line capacity over a part of the route coupled with paucity of coaching stock and power, there are no early prospects of the introduction of such a train, even if there were traffic justification for it.

श्री जांगड़े : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि गत वर्ष श्री संथानम ने नागपुर से कलकत्ता तक ऐक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाने का जो विचार प्रकट किया था, उस के बारे में क्या हो रहा है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : श्री संथानम ने ६ अक्टूबर को यह नहीं कहा था कि नागपुर से कलकत्ता तक ट्रेन चलाने का विचार है, बल्कि बम्बई से कलकत्ता तक एक ट्रेन चलाने को कहा था और वह अभी भी हमारा विचार है और वह ट्रेन इलाहाबाद हो कर चलायी जायगी।

श्री जांगड़े : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि युद्ध के पहले नागपुर से ले कर बिलासपुर तक जो लोकल ट्रेन चलती थी, उन ट्रेनस् को फिर से चालू करने का विचार है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : मैं नागपुर से बिलासपुर तक की तो नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन यह नागपुर से कलकत्ता तक नहीं चल सकतीं।

श्री जांगड़े : लोकल ट्रेनस् के बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : मुझे इस के बारे में कोई इत्तला नहीं है।

श्री जांगड़े : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि नागपुर से कलकत्ता तक बंगाल नागपुर रेलवे की जो मेन लाइन थी, उस में कितनी गाड़ियां . . . . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He is covering the whole field of railway activities in the past. The question is restricted to only one point.

RAILWAY COACHES AND WAGONS

*813. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any order for the supply of coaches and wagons was placed with any foreign firm in the current financial year;

(b) if so, what is the number and value for which the order is placed and when the supply is expected in terms of the order placed;

(c) what is the number and value of the coaches and wagons in the process of manufacture in the current financial year in the various workshops in India; and

(d) by what time they are expected to be on the line?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) About 1,200 coaches valued at approximately Rs. 8 crores and 8,903 wagons valued at approximately Rs. 9·9 crores.

(d) About 800 coaches and 6,790 wagons are expected to be put on line during the current financial year and the balance in the next.

पंडित एम० बी० भार्गव : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि कुल तमाम रेलवे पर कितनी कोचेज़ और वैगनस् की आवश्यकता है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : इस के लिये नोटिस चाहिये ।

पंडित एम० बी० भार्गव : यह जो कोचेज़ बनाई जा रही हैं, इन में तीसरे दरजे की कितनी हैं और दूसरे दरजे की कितनी हैं ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : जो हिन्दुस्तान ऐयरक्राफ्ट लिमिटेड में इस वक्त कोचेज़ बन रही हैं, उन में ३१७ तीसरे दर्जे की हैं, जर्मनी से २५० वैगनस् का जो इस वक्त आर्डर है, वह सब तीसरे दर्जे के लिये हैं और इन के अलावा बेलजियम और यूनाइटेड किंगडम से मीटर गेज की जो सौ गाड़ियां बनवाई जा रही हैं, वह भी तीसरे दर्जे की हैं ।

पंडित एम० बी० भार्गव : क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बतलायेंगे कि पहले दर्जे की कितनी गाड़ियां देश में और बाहर बनवाई जा रही हैं ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : पहले दर्जे की गाड़ियों की गिनती बहुत कम है और उन की संख्या इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं है ।

पंडित एम० बी० भार्गव : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि पहला दर्जा खत्म किया जा रहा है, तो ऐसी हालत में पहले दजे की और क्यों कोचेज बनवाई जा रही हैं ?

Shri Satish Chandra: As I said, I have no information about the first class coaches just now.

Shri Nambiar: May I know if the coaches and wagons produced in India are being manufactured in full or are re-assembled here?

Shri Satish Chandra: Some material might be imported, but they are being manufactured in this country.

Shri S. G. Parikh: What about the wagon factories at Bharatpur and Okha and have they started construction?

Shri Satish Chandra: I do not know exactly about the work.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूं कि जब अपने देश में ही यह डिब्बे बनाये जाते हैं तो इन को बाहर से मंगाने की क्यों आवश्यकता हुई ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : जितने डिब्बे हमारे यहां बनते हैं, वह हमारे लिये काफ़ी नहीं हैं और उन से हमारा काम नहीं चलता है ।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या माननीय मंत्री ने यह जानना चाहा . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us go to the next question.

III CLASS PASSENGERS (RESERVATION)

*814. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether any reservation facility is afforded to IIIrd class passengers for distant journeys, and if so, at which stations and on what conditions?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): Yes. A statement is placed on the Table of the House giving the detailed information requested. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 36].

पंडित एम० बी० भार्गव : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी थर्ड क्लास पर भी रिज़र्वेशन फेसिलिटीज़ लागू करना चाहते हैं और ऐसा कब तक कर सकेंगे ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री की यह कोशिश है कि इस को जल्द से जल्द लागू किया जाय और इस के इलावा दूसरी और सहूलतें भी बढ़ाने का विचार है ।

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know what steps have been taken by the Government to provide sleeping accommodation for third class passengers for long distance travel?

Shri Satish Chandra: Our trains are already overcrowded and sleeping accommodation cannot be considered at this stage.

Shri Namdhari: In view of the commendable work done by the Railway Administration in fitting more than one third of the stock of fans on the third class coaches, will the Government be pleased to accelerate the work of fitting the balance of fans at the earliest?

Mr. Speaker: It is only a suggestion.

श्री के० जी० देशमुख : क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि कितने मील के प्रवासियों के लिये रिज़र्वेशन किया जाता है और रिज़र्वेशन के चार्जेज़ क्या हैं ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : रिज़र्वेशन के लिये चार आने लिये जाते हैं, और मील का तो मालूम नहीं ।

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

MURDERS IN TRAINS

*815. **Shri Dhusiya:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state what are the numbers of murders which have been found in 1949, 1950 and 1951 in trains which run between Delhi-Bombay, Delhi-Calcutta, Bombay-Madras and Madras-Calcutta?

(b) What steps are being taken by Government to prevent such murders?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) In 1949 there was one case of murder in train between Madras and Calcutta and another between Delhi and Calcutta. **In 1950 there were no** murders in any of the trains on the sections mentioned by the Member. In 1951, however there were three such cases and they all took place between Delhi and Calcutta.

(b) The measures adopted include the escorting of important trains by the Government Railway Police or the Railway Protection Police; intensive checking of compartments to ensure the proper maintenance of security fastenings and safety devices in all classes of accommodation; and the fitting of iron bars across the windows of upper class carriages and inter and third class ladies' compartments.

Shri Dhusiya: May I know if according to the Railway official enquiry there are some particular causes for railway murders? If so, what are they?

Shri Satish Chandra: There can be no particular cause. Generally the purpose may be to rob the passengers of the valuable articles they possess.

Shri Dhusiya: How many culprits were detected, and prosecuted in the years mentioned above?

Shri Satish Chandra: I have no information. The cases are dealt with in the ordinary course of law. The prosecutions are made by the State Governments.

Mr Speaker: Obviously this is a matter which need not be gone into any further. It is a question more or less of law and order. The only difference is that the offence is committed within the railway jurisdiction. The Railways have no authority to go into the question of prosecution.

Shri Dhusiya: Was any Railway official ever involved in the detection of such cases?

Shri Satish Chandra: I have no information.

Shri Venkataraman: Is it a fact that the cross bars provided for the upper class passengers do not sufficiently bar others from entering the compartments?

Shri Satish Chandra: They do provide adequate protection so long as they are not criminally tempered.

MURDER OF SHRI ABDUL ALI IN THE FRONTIER MAIL

*816. **Shri Dhusiya:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that any person named Shri Abdul Ali was discovered dead in the lavatory of a first class compartment of the Frontier Mail at Delhi junction in the fourth week of February, 1952?

(b) What was the time when that train arrived at Delhi Junction and after how many hours the corpse was found?

(c) Did the Railway Police make any search of the person, if so, what papers and money were found?

(d) Has any arrest been made so far in that connection?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes.

(b) The train arrived at Delhi Junction at about 19-45 hours and the body was found sometime between 20 and 20-10 hours.

(c) Yes. No money was found, but certain papers and articles, a list of which is placed on the Table of the House, were found with the deceased. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 37.]

(d) No.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri B. Shiva Rao: 817.

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): Perhaps question No. 826 may also be taken up along with this. They are on the same topic, fisheries.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; 817 and 826.

FISHERIES

*817. **Shri B. Shiva Rao:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of fish caught in India during the years 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52;

(b) whether there are any schemes for the development of deep seas fisheries;

(c) what facilities are proposed to be given for the transport of fish from the coasts to inland centres in the country; and

(d) whether there are any proposals for the establishment of a canning industry to deal with fish which is not immediately consumed?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Computed figures of total landings of marine fish plus marketable surplus of inland catch of fish are as follows:—

1949—5,49,307 tons.

1950—7,98,938 tons.

1951—7,34,278 tons.

(b) Yes; a statement of such schemes is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 38.]

(c) It is primarily a function of the State Governments to provide facilities for transport of fish from the sea coast to inland centres. The Government of India have, however, helped in the matter by providing the following facilities:—

(1) Reduced rates for fish packages on most Indian Railways.

(2) Financial assistance of Rs. 29,158 for a Grow More Food Scheme for providing motor transport facilities to the Government of Madras during 1950-51.

In the scheme for the Expansion and Modernisation of Marine Fisheries under the Technical Co-operation Programme between the Government of India and the U.S.A., it is also proposed to provide for facilities for the quick transport of fish from the coastal areas to inland centres.

(d) No.

FISHERIES (SUBSIDY)

*826. **Shri Madiah Gowda:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount by way of subsidy is given to States to improve Fisheries in the States;

(b) if so, what is the amount given for each State for the year 1951-52; and

(c) if no amount is given to Mysore the reason for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 39.]

(c) No financial assistance was sought by the Government of Mysore.

Under (b) I should add that the total amount sanctioned by way of loan is Rs. 12,86,000 and by way of grant Rs. 9,51,948.

Shri B. Shiva Rao: The Fisheries Adviser to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture recently made a report on the possibilities of fishery development in this country with the assistance of American officials and experts. Has that report been received by the Ministry and will the hon. Minister be pleased to lay it on the Table of the House?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to find out and if it is proper, I shall place it on the Table of the House.

Shri Madiah Gowda: I wish to know whether the Mysore Government asked for any help and that was refused.

Shri Karmarkar: I find the Mysore Government did not ask for help. If it is asked, we shall sympathetically consider the matter.

Shri Madiah Gowda: Is the Government aware that there are very good facilities in Mysore State for the development of fisheries and will the Government take interest to see that they are developed?

Shri Karmarkar: We have always a live interest. If the Mysore Government puts up the matter, we shall certainly consider.

Shri B. Shiva Rao: With regard to Part (c) of my question regarding facilities for transport of fish, has this question been taken up with the Ministry of Railways for providing cold-storage wagons for the transport of fish?

Shri Karmarkar: I am not sure; I shall find out.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Is there any scheme for the development of inland fisheries?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: What are the schemes?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice. I am quite sure that both inland fisheries and deep sea fisheries are being developed.

Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan: With reference to part (d), is the Government aware that in one particular area, they had to throw away a great deal of fish because they had no canning industry there? I mean in Malabar, Westcoast.

Shri Karmarkar: I find that canned fish is not very popular in this country. Perhaps it might have happened like that.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: May I know whether it is a fact that the Government of Mysore imported special breeds of American fish and Japanese fish and whether the American fish is gradually swallowing both our Mysore fish and Japanese fish in our tanks?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Beli Ram Das: May I know if there is any provision for giving financial aid to individual fishermen to develop fisheries?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to find out.

Mr. Speaker: I am going to the next question.

FOREST LAND

*818. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state what is the total area under forest in India?

(b) Has the area increased or decreased since 1947 and to what extent?

(c) What is the new policy of Government regarding forests, their extension, protection, classifications and utilisation?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 40].

(c) Copies of Government Resolution No. 13-1/52-F dated 12-5-52 on the National Forest Policy are available in the Library of the House.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: What is the area of forests that has been converted into agricultural land during the last two years?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: What are the classes of forests that we have at present? What is the basis of that classification?

Shri Karmarkar: The policy statement is published and it is available in the Library of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Has the statement been placed on the Table of the House?

Shri Karmarkar: It is already placed in the Library.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: What is the area under match-wood plantation at present?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice.

Shri Nana Dass: What is the policy of the Government with regard to forests in which there is no vegetation?

Mr. Speaker: It is a very general and vague question; it covers the whole of the Indian Union.

Shri Nana Dass: Reserve Forests.

श्री एस० एन० दास : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं हर साल जैसे वन महोत्सव मनाया जाता था वैसे ही इस साल भी तीसरा वन महोत्सव मनाया जायगा या नहीं ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; I am not allowing the question.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: What special steps have been taken to encourage afforestation of lands?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice. What we propose to do is contained in the policy statement.

Shri Damodara Menon: Have the Government got any scheme to nationalise private forests?

Shri Karmarkar: All that is worth saying is stated in the policy statement.

ROADS AND BRIDGES IN MADHYA BHARAT

*819. **Shri R. C. Sharma:** (a) Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state what amount, if any, was incurred from the Central Road Fund on the construction of roads and bridges on the National Highways in Madhya Bharat State in 1951-52?

(b) Is there any list of roads and bridges to be constructed in Madhya Bharat under the National Highways Development Programme?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) *Nil* from the Road Fund but (estimated) Rs. 1·25 lakhs from National Highway grants.

(b) There is a programme which includes the construction of a bridge over the Chambal river, work on which will start in 1953; and the black-topping of certain miles of road yet to be finally selected.

श्री आर० सी० शर्मा : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस चम्बल ब्रिज के अतिरिक्त कोई अन्य ब्रिज भी मध्य भारत में निर्माण होने वाला है ?

श्री मतीश चन्द्र : चम्बल ब्रिज नेशनल हाइवे पर एक ही पुल है जो बनने वाला है ।

श्री आर० सी० शर्मा : क्या मध्य भारत से पास होने वाला और कोई नेशनल हाईवे नहीं है ?

श्री मतीश चन्द्र : मध्य भारत से पास होने वाला और कोई नेशनल हाईवे नहीं है ।

श्री आर० सी० शर्मा : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि रोड फ़ंड में से प्रान्तों को जो धन दिया जाता है वह किस आधार पर और किस अनुपात से दिया जाता है ?

श्री मतीश चन्द्र : यह कहना तो मेरे लिये कठिन है लेकिन जहा तक मैं समझता हूं आवश्यकतानुसार दिया जाता होगा ।

Shri Nambiar: The Question No. 821 may be answered, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: That would come at the end. Has he got the written authority?

Shri Nambiar: He has given oral authority, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: For the benefit of Members, I may say unless a specific written authority is given in respect of particular questions on a particular day, any such general authority is not going to be recognised.

CONSTRUCTION OF WELLS IN BIHAR

*823. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the subsidy for construction of wells in Bihar has been stopped?

(b) Is it a fact that as a result of this stoppage the construction of wells in Bihar was completely stopped and it was on a representation by a large number of M.L.As. of Bihar that the Government agreed to subsidise only one thousand wells to the extent of 25 per cent. of the cost involved?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). No. The policy of the Government of India is to give subsidies for wells in concentrated areas of intensive cultivation. On that basis, the Bihar Government's proposal for a subsidy on well-sinking was rejected only in respect of wells proposed to be constructed in non-intensive cultivation areas. Actually a grant of Rs. 12·25 lakhs was sanctioned to the Bihar Government during 1951-52 for subsidizing well construction at the rate of 50 per cent. of the total cost on wells in intensive cultivation areas. From 1952-53 onwards, the total subsidy on well sinking has been reduced from 50 to 25 per cent. for the whole country. We understand that during 1950-51 the Bihar Government subsidized a certain number of wells in non-intensive cultivation areas out of their own funds as stated by the hon. Member. It is still open to them to continue this activity out of their own resources in future.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know, Sir, if, in view of the great importance of these wells in the outlying areas of Bihar, there is any proposal by Government to restore the subsidy?

Shri Karmarkar: There is no proposal. We consider that the subsidy that we propose to give is very reasonable.

SHORANUR—NILAMBUR RAILWAY LINE

*825. **Shri N. P. Damodaran:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) when the work of restoring the Shoranur—Nilambur Railway line which was closed during the World War II will commence; and

(b) if the work has not already been commenced, the reasons for the delay?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Preliminary work has already commenced and collection of materials is in hand. Actual construction work will be taken in hand after the preliminaries are completed.

(b) Does not arise.

SHORTAGE OF WAGONS IN SOUTHERN RAILWAY

*828. **Shri Viswanatha Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a chronic shortage of wagons in Southern Railway;

(b) whether the shortage has been felt even in the matter of transport of free contribution of grain and fodder to Rayalaseema from Guntur and Krishna districts; and

(c) whether there have been complaints of the bad handling of the movement of the wagons and if so, what action have Government taken or propose to take?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The demand for wagons exceeds the wagon availability on the Southern Railway due to the overall paucity of wagons on the Indian Railways to fully meet the requirements currently.

(b) No. All traffic in grain and fodder to Rayalaseema from Guntur and Krishna districts is currently cleared.

(c) No. A representation from Chamber of Commerce, Trichur, however, was recently received and replied to. In this connection, attention is invited to the reply to Starred Question No. 538, dated 5th June, 1952.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know, Sir, whether large quantities of mineral deposits are lying on the platforms for the past three months for want of wagons in Rayalaseema?

Shri Satish Chandra: There are outstanding registrations on this Railway, but as much goods as can be carried is being carried, and there has been an improvement in the wagon loadings during the last few months.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know, Sir, whether there is any proposal to increase the wagon position now under this Railway?

Mr. Speaker: His point seems to be that in view of the peculiar conditions in Rayalaseema, is there any proposal to give special priority or precedence in the supply of wagons for foodgrains.

Shri Satish Chandra: As far as foodgrains are concerned, they are being fully carried. There are no outstandings for foodgrains.

Shrimati A. Kale: Is the hon. Minister aware that there is a lot of underhand dealing in the matter of wagons?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is a question based on inference.

Shri Nambiar: Are the Government aware that hundreds of bags of paddy and rice are being delayed in the platforms of Tanjore which are intended for Rayalaseema, due to wagon shortage?

Shri Satish Chandra: I have no information on the point. I can only say that the movement of foodgrains is given high priority.

Shri Eswara Reddy: May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that even now priority facilities are not being given for transport of grain and fodder?

Mr. Speaker: He means to say to Rayalaseema?

Shri Satish Chandra: Sir, it is the repetition of the same question in one form or the other. My information is that food-grains and fodder are being cleared.

OVER-BRIDGE NEAR AMRAVATI RAILWAY STATION

*829. **Shri K. G. Deshmukh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an enquiry was made regarding the construction of over-bridge on the railway lines near Amravati railway station on Central Railway;

(b) if so, what was the report of the enquiry; and

(c) whether there is any provision for constructing the said bridge in the scheme of reconstruction of the railway station building, which is under construction at present?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). An enquiry was made from the Madhya Pradesh State Government, who have agreed to bear their share of the cost of constructing a road over-bridge at Amravati, but have allotted it the fourth place in their list of priorities for the replacement of level crossings by road over-bridges.

(c) No.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: Is there any time limit fixed for the construction?

Shri Satish Chandra: There can be no time limit. As soon as the three over-bridges have been completed, this fourth one will be considered.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: Is there provision for it this year?

Shri Satish Chandra: There is perhaps, no provision this year.

GHEE AND *Vanaspati*

*830. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative figures of annual consumption of ghee and *vanaspati* in India; and

(b) the comparative figures of annual requirement of ghee and edible oils *per capita* per day?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Quantities available for annual consumption are estimated at about 4 lakh tons of ghee and 1·7 lakh tons of *vanaspati*.

(b) The meaning of annual requirement *per capita* per day is not clear. According to the Nutrition Advisory Committee the share of vegetable oil, ghee, etc., in a balanced diet should be 2 oz. per consumption unit per day.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know, Sir, if the total production of ghee and *Vanaspati* in the country is equal to the requirements of ghee as given in the formula?

Shri Karmarkar: The production of *Vanaspati* as judged by the reports from the markets appears to be fairly good, but regarding ghee, there is a shortage.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि घी की जितनी यहां आवश्यकता है और जो सूचना अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने यहां बतलाई उस के अनुसार घी यहां पर मिलना असम्भव ही है और जो मिलता है उस में भी मिलावट होती है ?

श्री करमरकर : सरकार जानती है कि घी जितना चाहिये उतना नहीं मिलता है और उस के संवर्द्धन के लिये उपाय कर रही है ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि जो उपाय किये जा रहे हैं उन से घी की मिलावट नहीं रुक रही है ?

श्री करमरकर : मिलावट से क्या मतलब है ?

Mr. Speaker: He is giving information for the consideration of Government. It should be taken into consideration.

SAHJANWA—BARHNI RAILWAY LINES

*831. **Shri U. S. Dube:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand to connect Sahjanwa and Barhni *via* Bakhira, Menhdawala and Bansi and another to connect Kalwari and Barhni on the O. T. Railway; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to examine the feasibility of opening any of these lines in the near future?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The Uttar Pradesh Government recommended construction of railway lines between Barhni and Kalwari, *via* Khandsari, Pathra Bazar, Bansi, Rudhauli and Basti, and between Balrampur and Sahjanwa, *via* Utraula, Domariaganj, Pathra Bazar, Bansi Mehndawal and Khalilabad. Both these projects were considered by the Central Board of Transport at their meeting held on 28th July 1948 and were dropped on the ground that the needs of the areas could be adequately met by roads.

श्री यू० ऐस० दूबे : क्या सरकार ने यह भी देखा है कि जो सड़कें वहां हैं वह वहां की ज़रूरियात को पूरा नहीं कर सकती हैं?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : वहां काफी सड़कें हैं। और अगर और ज्यादा सड़कों की ज़रूरत है तो यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का काम है।

श्री यू० ऐस० दूबे : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि सड़कें कच्ची हैं या पक्की हैं या सीमेंटेड हैं ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : कुछ सड़कों पर ख़ास ख़ास जगहों पर ट्रक्स वग़ैरह चलती हैं। लेकिन ख़राब सडकों को ठीक करने का काम, जैसा मैं ने कहा, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का है।

SEASON TICKETS

*832. **Shri S. G. Parikh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that three months season tickets for Bombay suburbs and elsewhere are to be discontinued?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): No modification in the existing procedure in regard to the issue of Quarterly suburban season tickets is contemplated.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know, Sir, whether seasonal tickets for Christmas and other festival seasons are to be reintroduced by Government?

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member mean it with regard to all the railways generally?

Shri S. G. Parikh: The main question relates to 'Bombay suburbs and elsewhere'.

Mr. Speaker: The question *prima facie* conveys the impression that the hon. Member had only Bombay in his mind. If, however, he gives a general interpretation to it, I have no objection.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether seasonal tickets would be issued for other festivals also from the capital cities and in their suburbs?

Shri Satish Chandra: The hon. Member is presumably referring to concession tickets for return journey which were issued during festive seasons. This question relates to season tickets issued in Bombay suburbs and elsewhere. I had thought that it implied to other suburbs such as in the City of Madras or Calcutta?

Shri S. G. Parikh: I meant other stations also.

Mr. Speaker: The presumption made by the hon. the Parliamentary Secretary is correct. That is what I also thought in the beginning. The question should have been clear in the first instance itself.

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय: क्या और रेलवेज में भी ऐसे टिकट जारी किए जाने की योजना है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र: मैं समझता हूं कि इस समय तो और नहीं है।

T.B. IN MANIPUR AND TRIPURA

*834. **Shri L. J. Singh:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is considerable increase in the incidence of T.B. infections among the school and college students of Manipur and Tripura; and

(b) what are the percentages of T.B. suspects from school and college students in Manipur and Tripura according to the latest report of the B.C.G. Vaccination?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

Shri L. J. Singh: May I know, whether there are any T.B. hospitals in these two States.....?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. the Minister has just stated that the information is being collected, and the hon. Member may put his supplementaries after the same is laid on the Table of the House.

CATTLE EXPORT

*835. **Shri L. J. Singh:** Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of cattle exported from Manipur since the lifting up of ban on cattle export; and

(b) whether it is a fact that since removal of ban on cattle export there has been considerable drought of cattle adversely affecting agriculture and that cow lifting is on the increase?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) 21,638 heads of cattle were exported from Manipur to Assam during the period 1st June 1951 to 31st May 1952.

(b) It is not correct to say that since the ban on export was lifted, there has been a dearth of cattle affecting agriculture adversely. There has been slight increase in the number of reported cases of cattle lifting but this is not due to the lifting of the ban; it is more likely to be due to the stabilisation of the administration and the setting up of more police outposts, resulting in more cases being reported to the Police.

Shri L. J. Singh: May I know whether Government have made any provision to stop the increase in prices of bullocks and cattle, which are abnormally soaring high due to the shortage of cattle?

Dr. Katju: If the hon. Member had raised that point in the question itself, I would have got the information, but as it is, I have no knowledge as to whether the prices are soaring or otherwise.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मनीपुर से यह जो जानवरों का निर्यात होता है वह किस स्थान के लिये होता है और जहां यह जाते हैं वहां उन का क्या किया जाता है ?

डा० काटजू : आसाम में जाते हैं और वहां गायों का दूध निकाला जाता है और बैलों को चलाया जाता है।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि यह बध के निमित्त तो नहीं जाते हैं।

डा० काटजू : आशा तो नहीं है।

Shri L. J. Singh: In view of the shortage of cattle, do the Government contemplate stoppage of exporting cattle for the present?

Dr. Katju: There is no question of stoppage, because our information is that there is really no disturbance in the agricultural economy at all, and I may add here that while the cases of cattle-lifting in the previous year, namely 1950-51 was only 10, it has increased, so far as reports go to 35 in the year 1951-52.

BOMBAY—CAPE COMORIN NATIONAL HIGHWAY

*836. **Shri N. P. Damodaran:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Highway from Bombay to Cape Comorin is under construction;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what the present stage of the work is;

(c) when the road is expected to be completed;

(d) the cost of construction of the road;

(e) whether all the rivers in the path of this National Highway will be bridged;

(f) how long it will take to bridge all the rivers; and

(g) whether the possibility of converting railway bridges into combined road-rail bridges will be explored in places where the road runs parallel to the railway line, as in the case of the Baliapatam rail bridge near Cannanore, recently converted into a road-rail bridge?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) National Highways 3, 4 and 7 connect Bombay with Cape Comorin *via* Hubli, Bangalore and Madura. Presumably the hon. Member refers to the scheme for constructing an alternative road, called the West Coast Road, branching off from Hubli and running *via* Mangalore and Trichur. This is not included in the present provisional N.H. scheme but centrally-aided construction work is in progress on it.

(b) A statement showing the works in progress or proposed to be undertaken shortly is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No 41].

(c) to (f). It may take ten to fiteen years to complete a fully bridged road and this will cost about five crores of rupees.

(g) Yes.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether any scheme was formerly investigated connecting Hubli with the Cape Comorin through the West Coast, and whether it is being dropped this year?

Shri Satish Chandra : I have just said that the work has started and is in progress. I am speaking about that very road which the hon. Member has in mind.

Shri Velayudhan: Is it a national highway?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. the Parliamentary Secretary has just stated that it is not. The hon. Member was perhaps not attentive when the reply was given. I heard in the reply to the main question itself that it is not a national highway.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether repeated representations are being received by Government from the people of the West Coast that a plan for constructing such a road is necessary on the West Coast?

Shri Satish Chandra: Sir, I have just stated that the work on the said road is in progress.

Shri Nambiar: The hon. the Parliamentary Secretary has not answered my question.

Mr. Speaker: The question has been fully answered. The hon. Member would have got the answer if he had taken care to understand the reply. It has just been stated that the road is under construction with some amount of aid and help. It is therefore not exactly a national highway.

Shri Nambiar: But the road is not being constructed. It may take fifteen years.

Shri Satish Chandra: If the hon. Member is not convinced, I can't help it.

Shri Achuthan: May I know how the cost is borne by the Central Government for the above plan?

Shri Satish Chandra: Under the Federal Financial Integration Scheme, the entire cost for the development and maintenance of that portion of the road which lies in Travancore-Cochin State is to be borne by the Centre while it is to be shared half and half between the Centre on one hand and the Bombay and Madras Governments on the other for the respective portions of the road lying in these States.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES

***802. Kumari Annie Mascarene:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state what is the amount set apart for the development of fisheries in the Five Year Plan?

(b) Are there any schemes to develop fisheries in India?

(c) If so, where are these schemes to be concentrated?

(d) What are the amounts allotted for each state?

(e) Are there any company or agents to whom the schemes are entrusted, and if so, who are they?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The draft Five Year Plan provides for a total expenditure of Rs. 4·39 crores on the development of fisheries.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 42].

(e) No. Fisheries schemes are undertaken departmentally, sometimes with the help of fishermen's cooperatives.

FOOD SUBSIDIES

*805. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some subsidies are still paid by way of exception?

(b) If so, to what States are they paid and what is the amount?

(c) What are the grounds on which these exceptions are made?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Yes; to the State of Travancore-Cochin an *ad hoc* lump-sum subsidy of Rupees three crores.

(c) An exception was made in the case of Travancore-Cochin due to its highly deficit character, its dependence on imported foodgrains particularly rice which is very expensive and its inaccessibility to internal surpluses.

SUGAR

*806. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the sugar manufactured in Hyderabad was for a long time being taken to Madras and the sugar manufactured in Madras brought to Hyderabad for consumption?

(b) Has this matter been looked into?

(c) If so, has this been stopped and when?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). No movement of sugar is allowed from one deficit state to another deficit state. But in view of increased production in Hyderabad during 1951-52 due to coming into production of a new plant and consequent surplus over estimated consumption of the State, some sugar was allotted from Hyderabad to Madras early in the season. Subsequently with the abnormal increase in all-India production and consequent increase in the consumption quota of Hyderabad State, some quantity had to be reimbursed to the State from Madras and Bombay.

AIRCRASH NEAR AGARTALA

*807. **Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a freighter plane belonging to the Kalinga Airways crashed at Agartala on the 10th April, 1952;

(b) the causes and the nature of the damage done;

(c) whether planes belonging to this company had any more accidents within the last two years; and

(d) whether there has been any enquiry into the accident?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The cause of the damage was the crash and the fire which followed. The aircraft as well as the freight, which consisted of 4,890 lbs. of til seeds, and 2,856 lbs. of cotton, were totally destroyed by fire. The crew of four were killed. The aircraft carried no passenger.

(c) Yes. Another Dakota aircraft engaged on a Scheduled freighter service crashed near Dum Dum on 31st December, 1951.

(d) Yes, Sir.

SUGAR MILLS

*810. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing:—

(a) the names of sugar mills in India;

(b) year of their establishment;

(c) location; and

(d) quantity of sugar produced in each mill in each year?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a), (c) and (d). A statement showing the names of the sugar mills, their location and production of sugar in each of the years 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52 (up to 31st May, 1952) is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 42].

Production figures of each mill in respect of earlier years are being collected.

(b) Information is being collected.

WITHHOLDING OF TELEGRAMS BY SUB-POSTMASTER OF TRIPURA

*820. **Shri Biren Dutt:** (a) Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state whether a telegram addressed to the Prime Minister of India by the M.Ps. of Tripura was withheld by the Sub-Postmaster of Agartala?

(b) Was that done by the order of Chief Commissioner of Tripura?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) and (b). Two such telegrams were, in ignorance of existing orders on the subject, held

up for a few days because they were considered objectionable. They were however subsequently passed for transmission.

REFUSAL OF *visa* TO MR. McWHINNIE

*821. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** (a) Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether Mr. McWhinnie a British National and a Leader of the World Federation of Trade Unions was refused *visa* for entry into India and if so, why?

(b) How many officials of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions have been allowed entry into India during the past three years?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) Yes; in the public interest.

(b) 5.

TRANSFER OF VILLAGES FROM BOMBAY TO HYDERABAD

*822. **Shri Pataskar:** Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wishes of the people of villages transferred from the State of Bombay to the State of Hyderabad were ascertained before their transfer on 25th January, 1950;

(b) whether the residents of these villages have made representation complaining of this transfer;

(c) whether as a result of this transfer the people of these villages are put to suffering owing to the differing economic, political and Administrative set-up of these two States;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Hyderabad State Government has withdrawn the facilities given to the people in the beginning in the matter of customs duties, educational institutions etc.; and

(e) whether any steps are being taken to remove the difficulties and hardships of these people?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) For administrative convenience and with a view to rationalising boundaries a number of enclave villages were transferred from one State to another throughout India, with the mutual consent of the Governments of the States concerned. The transfer of Bombay enclave villages to the Hyderabad State was a part of this general scheme.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). There were two main complaints from people of these villages; one related to the exemption from customs duty and the other was about the continuance of the various facilities which they enjoyed under Bombay in regard to schools, village records, Panchayats, etc. As regards the first the customs concessions originally granted were withdrawn by the Hyderabad Government on 31st July 1951 as the villagers were systematically abusing the privilege, indulging in large scale smuggling of goods. The levy of these duties is, in any case, to be abolished by April 1954.

As regards educational and other facilities, the Hyderabad Government have assured the people that the schools and other institutions existing prior to transfer would be continued in the same manner and at the same level and standards as before.

(e) Yes. The Hyderabad Government are adopting measures to remove, as far as possible, the hardships and legitimate grievances of the people.

MALANAD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

*824. **Shri Kelappan:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in the Malanad Development Scheme; and

(b) what are the areas included in the Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Government of India have not taken up any scheme for the development of the Malnad Region.

(b) Does not arise.

SMALL-POX IN TRIPURA

*827. **Shri Biren Dutt:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any arrangements have been made to check small-pox epidemic in the hill areas of Tripura; and

(b) how many people died of small-pox in the last out break of it in the Khowi areas of the State?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Yes. Arrangements have been made to give mass vaccination and re-vaccination to people in the affected localities.

(b) Seventeen.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

*837. **Shri B. N. Roy:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway accidents in North East Railway in 1950-51 and 1951-52;

(b) the number of deaths and persons injured; and

(c) the amount of compensation paid?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) 4 serious accidents to trains carrying passengers in 1950-51 and 6 in 1951-52.

(b) 36 deaths and 170 injuries in 1950-51 and 26 deaths and 94 injuries in 1951-52.

(c) Rs. 14,904/- in 1950-51 and Rs. 64,877 in 1951-52.

RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER GANDEK

*838. **Shri B. N. Roy:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the construction of a Railway bridge over Gandek somewhere near Chhitauni Ghat Railway Station in U.P. and Bagaha Station in Bihar in North East Railway;

(b) if so, whether at the same place where the old bridge was; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in its construction?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes.

(b) The site of the new bridge has not been decided as yet.

(c) The proposal for constructing a new bridge is pending improvement in the ways and means position of the Government.

CHHOTA-UDEPUR RAILWAY LINE

*839. **Shri M. M. Gandhi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal in the past to link Baroda State with Chhota-Udepur to Indore and Ratlam thus connecting Baroda, Madhya Bharat and Bombay State; and

(b) If so, whether Government are going to consider the scheme proposed by the Baroda State now merged in Bombay State?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The Government are not aware of such a proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

MAIL HUTS IN KASHMIR

*840. **Shri Ghulam Qader:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mail-huts between Sonamarg and Kargil in Kashmir which were destroyed by the raiders have not so far been reconstructed;

(b) whether Government are aware that during winter mail meant for these areas is often delayed on account of this reason; and

(c) when Government propose to reconstruct these huts?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bhadur): (a) and (c). In the present conditions in that area travelling of runners at night has been suspended. No huts therefore are required for the shelter of the runners since they spend the night in their houses. Nevertheless orders for reconstruction of the huts for the comfort of the runners in the day time have been passed.

(b) During winter, mails are unusually delayed not for want of huts but due to severe weather conditions.

EXTENSION OF TELEGRAPH LINE BEYOND LADAKH

*841. **Shri Ghulam Qader:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to extend the telegraph line beyond Ladakh so as to link it up with Nubra-Penamic and other border areas; and

(b) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No.

(b) There is no proposal at present to extend telegraph line beyond Ladakh.

PATHANKOTE—UDHAMPUR RAILWAY LINE

*842. **Shri Ghulam Qader:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been or is being made for construcing a

Railway line from Pathankote to Udhampur and Jammu;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, when Government propose to start the work of constructing the Railway line; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No.

(b) In view of the reply to part (a), the question does not arise.

(c) The difficult ways and means position combined with the fact that there is already a long list of high priority projects approved of by the Central Board of Transport.

EX-NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

*843. **Shri Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent and to what categories of staff the Adjudicator's award has been implemented on the ex-N.S. Railway;

(b) the categories of staff to whom the Adjudicator's award has not been implemented though they come under the purview of the award; and

(c) the saving effected by the railway administration consequent on the non-implementation of the award?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The benefits of the Hours of Employment regulations as modified by the Adjudicator's Award have been extended in full to all categories of staff of the ex-N. S. Railway in the Engineering, Mechanical, Stores and Accounts Departments, and Class IV staff of the Medical and Transportation Departments; in respect of the Commercial Department, and Class III staff of the Transportation and Medical Departments, the extension of these benefits is in hand and progress is estimated at 50 per cent.

(b) The benefits of the Award have not yet been extended to the Running Staff, Travelling Ticket Examiners and Scalesmen, and about 50 per cent. of the Assistant Station Masters, and Train Examining Staff. In the case of Medical Department, 5 posts have been filled out of 8 required for completing the extension of the benefits of the Award.

(c) The implementation of the Award must necessarily take time to be completed and there is no question of the Administration effecting any saving.

राजस्थान और मध्यभारत के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिये रेलवे लाइन

*८४४. **श्री डामर** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पहले कभी बी० बी० एंड सी० आई० की बड़ी लाइन के आर पार उत्तर से सुदूर दक्षिण तक जाने वाली एक ऐसी रेल लाइन निकालने के लिये कोई योजना बनायी थी, जो राजस्थान और मध्यभारत के आदिवासियों के क्षेत्र में हो कर जाये;

(ख) यदि बनाई थी तो उस सम्बन्ध में निर्माण कार्य कब से हाथ में ले लिया जाने वाला है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं बनाई थी, तो क्या हाल में कोई योजना बनायी गयी है ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The following north-south connections in Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat have been under consideration:—

(i) Ajmer-Kotah, and (ii) Bhusaval-Tarana Road.

(b) The first project was considered by the Central Board of Transport and dropped. The second proposal is under reference with the Madhya Bharat Government. The Government are not in a position at this stage to say if and when construction is likely to be undertaken.

(c) The question does not arise.

AHMEDABAD—KHERWARA NATIONAL HIGHWAY

*845. **Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Ahmedabad Kherwara National highway No. 8 has been taken up;

(b) if so, the progress made on this road project up till now; and

(c) the time by which the work will be completed?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The Construction work has not been commenced but surveys are in progress to select a suitable alignment and to prepare plans and estimates for the work.

(c) It is hoped that the road work will be completed by 1957-58.

PARLAKIMEDI LIGHT RAILWAY

*846. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert the Parlakimedi Light Railway (B. N. Ry.) to broad gauge line; and

(b) if so, when will it be taken up?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes.

(b) It is not possible at this stage to state if and when the work of conversion of the Parlakimedi Light Railway would actually be taken in hand.

ONGOLE—HYDERABAD RAILWAY LINE

*847. **Shri Kandasamy:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of constructing a Railway line between Ongole to Hyderabad *via* Cumbhum to open up to hinter-land of Guntur, Nalghonda-Karimnagar and Adilabad Districts was suggested in Parliament; and

(b) whether Government propose to get this project investigated and if so, when?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The matter is being looked into and a statement will be laid in due course on the Table of the House.

(b) There are already a large number of projects approved by the Central Board of Transport the implementation of which will take several years due to the difficult ways and means position. No useful purpose therefore is likely to be served by carrying out any investigation for Ongole-Hyderabad line at this stage, as a survey if carried out now will become out of date a few years hence.

CENTRAL RAILWAY ADVISORY BOARD

*848. **Shri Kandasamy:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Railway Advisory Council will be continued;

(b) if so, whether both Houses of Parliament will be called upon to elect an equal number of representatives;

(c) if so, when the new Council will be constituted;

(d) how the local Railway Advisory Councils will be reconstituted in the light of the Re-grouping; and

(e) what steps will be taken to associate the local Members of both Houses of Parliament with these Councils?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration of Government.

(d) and (e). The reorganisation of these advisory bodies is under consideration of Government.

PROCUREMENT OF RICE IN MADHYA PRADESH

*849. **Shri Kirolikar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what quantity of rice has been procured by Government in the rice producing districts of the Madhya Pradesh State and from the Durg District till 1st May, 1952;

(b) the States to which rice has been transported and in what quantity; and

(c) the quantity of rice which has been transported from Durg District to Travancore Cochin State?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) 1,83,812 tons of rice were procured by the Madhya Pradesh Government during the period 1-11-51 to 30-4-52. This figure includes 18,500 tons of rice procured from the Durg district.

(b) During the period 1-11-51 to 26-4-52 Madhya Pradesh Government despatched 8,853 tons of rice to Bombay, 9,975 tons of rice to Madras and 5,516 tons of rice to Travancore-Cochin.

(c) From Durg district of Madhya Pradesh 2,000 tons of rice were despatched to Travancore-Cochin during the two weeks that ended on 3-5-52.

PALNI—SAMRAJYANAGAR RAILWAY LINE

*850. **Shri Balakrishnan:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to construct a railway line from Palni (Madras State) to Samrajyanagar via Darapuram and Sathiyamangalam;

(b) whether it is a fact that survey of this line was made a few years ago; and

(c) if so, what was the result of the survey?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) A railway line between Palni and Chamarajanagar was considered in two parts (i) Palni to Satyamangalam *via* Tiruppur and Dharapuram, and (ii) Satyamangalam to Chamarajanagar as part of Coimbatore-Satyamangalam-Chamarajanagar project.

(b) The survey of Palni-Satyamangalam project was last carried out in 1926-27. The survey of Chamarajanagar-Coimbatore project was carried out in 1948-49.

(c) The Satyamangalam-Palni railway project was found to be financially unremunerative and was accordingly dropped. The Chamarajanagar-Satyamangalam-Coimbatore railway project has been approved by the Central Board of Transport and its construction is proposed to be taken up during 1954-55 and 1955-56.

METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS

165. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of factories where Meteorological and Seismological instruments for the day to day working of the Meteorological Department are manufactured in India; and

(b) what are the instruments that are not manufactured in India but are imported?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bhadur): (a) The large bulk of the requirements of the India Meteorological Department in regard to meteorological and seismological instruments is met by manufacture in the Department's own workshops in Delhi and Poona. I lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the other organisations in India from which instruments are obtained. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 44].

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 45].

PROCUREMENT OF FOODGRAINS

166. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the targets fixed for different States for procurement of foodgrains in 1952?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): A statement showing procurement targets fixed for 1952 for the various states is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Procurement target of foodgrains for 1952 for various States in India.

State	Quantity in tons
Assam	70,000
Bihar	41,000
Bombay	250,000
Madhya Pradesh	460,000
Madras	850,000
Orissa	244,500
Punjab	285,000
Uttar Pradesh	517,000
West Bengal	250,000
Hyderabad	175,000
Jammu & Kashmir	43,616
Madhya Bharat	57,000
Mysore	72,000
PEPSU	110,580
Rajasthan	80,000
Saurashtra	16,000
Travancore-Cochin	80,800
Coorg	11,000
Himachal Pradesh	1,800
Kutch	1,000
Manipur	2,571
Tripura	1,100
Vindhya Pradesh	25,719
Andamans	300
Total	3,645,986

SUGAR

167. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantities of sugar produced in India during 1951-52 season giving State-wise figures;

(b) the total quantity of *Khandsari* sugar produced during the same period;

(c) the total quantity of *gur* produced during the same period; and

(d) to what extent control over production, distribution, sale and transport of these articles has been relaxed?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A statement showing the production of sugar during 1951-52 upto 22nd May, 1952 is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) One lakh tons (estimated).

(c) 27·5 lakh tons (estimated).

(d) There is no control on production of sugar and all restrictions on its inter-State movement have also been removed and rationing abolished. But releases from mills are controlled and the quantity released for controlled distribution is sold at fixed prices. Prices of *gur* and *khandsari* are well below the ceilings fixed and there is no control on their production, distribution and transport.

STATEMENT

The Production of Sugar during 1951-52 upto the week ending 22nd May.

	1951-52
U. P.	801898
Bihar	224349
West Bengal	7157
Punjab	16872
Orissa	2596
Madras	88978
Rajasthan	7398
Travancore	4376
Bombay	154329
Bhopal	3656
Mysore	23800
Pepsu	27575
Hyderabad	37672
Madhya Bharat	18217
Ajmer-Merwara	789
Total .	14,21,662

Excludes figure of production for week ending 22-5-52 in respect of Aira and Maholi factories.

RAILWAY COACHES AND WAGONS

168. Pandit M. B. Bhargava: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number and value of coaches of each class separately and the number and value of wagons of all the three gauges imported into India from outside during the year 1951-52;

(b) the number and value of each class separately manufactured at various workshops in India during the year 1951-52;

(c) the names and description of the railway lines on which the coaches and wagons referred to in parts (a) and (b) above were laid during the year 1951;

(d) the number of coaches and wagons of all the three gauges which had to be replaced on various railway lines during the year 1951-52;

(e) the number of coaches and wagons of all the three gauges which stand in need of immediate replacement;

(f) the number of coaches and wagons required for replacement every year on the three gauges, the average number and value of coaches and wagons manufactured in India and imported from outside; and

(g) the number of coaches and wagons of all the three gauges which are lying under repairs at the various workshops in India?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a): *Coaches*—

(i) 96 Broad Gauge Electric Multiple Unit coaches U.K. for Bombay Suburban Service valued at approximately Rs. 3·14 crores (64 coaches for Central and 32 for Western Railways).

(ii) 2 Broad Gauge Sample coaches *ex* Switzerland valued at approximately Rs. 5 lakhs.

Wagons—

The number and value of wagons of different gauges imported into India during 1951-52, is as follows:—

Gauge	Nos. Imported.	Approx. Value.
		Rs.
Broad	86	18,38,056
Metre	1966	1,92,80,222
Narrow	..	..

All the stock is ordered for the Indian Railways as a whole, and put into service to operate in the General Wagon pool. Of the Metre Gauge stock imported from abroad, 18 wagons were put into service in the Southern pool, and 1948 are for the Nothern pool.

(b) *Coaches*—

The information is given below:—

	Upper Class	Lower Class	Non-passenger carrying	Total
Broad Gauge—				
Ry. Workshops.	31	108	39	178
Hindustan Air Craft.	...	100		100
Steel coach body shells furnished in Ry. Workshops.		131		131
Metre Gauge—				
Ry. Workshops.	54	185	38	277

	Total cost in thousands of	Distribution	
Broad Guage—	Rs.		
Ry. Workshops.	1,78,00	Western	= 26
		Eastern	= 74
		Central	= 32
		Southern	= 46
			178
Hindustan Air Craft.	1,00,00	Northern	= 33
		Western	= 26
		Central	= 26
		Eastern	= 15
			100
Steel coach body shells furnished in Rly. Workshops.	1,31,00	Eastern	= 131
Metre Gauge—			
Ry. workshops	2,07,75	Central	= 21
		Northern	= 52
		North-Eastern	= 53
		Southern	= 69
		Western	= 82
			277

Wagons—

A statement A giving the required information as attached. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 46].

(c) *Coaches and Wagons*—

Information required is indicated in parts (a) and (b) above.

(d) *Coaches*—

Numbers in service due replacement on 31-3-51 on 30 year age basis are—

Broad Gauge	... 2253
Metre Gauge	... 2715
Narrow Gauge	... 536
	5504

Wagons—

Numbers in service due replacement on 31-3-1951 on 40 year age basis are—

Broad Gauge	8580
Metre Gauge	11302
Narrow Gauge	777
	20659

(e) Numbers falling due replacement during 1951-52—

Coaches—

Broad Gauge	249
Metre Gauge	141
Narrow Gauge	21
	411

Wagons

Broad Gauge	1780
Metre Gauge	915
Narrow Gauge	154
	2849

(f) Average number of coaches and wagons required for replacement every year on the three gauges—

	Coaches	Wagons
Broad Gauge	361	3787
Metre Gauge	254	1088
Narrow Gauge	34	102
Total	649	4977

Average annual number of coaches and wagons to be manufactured in India and imported from outside and their value as estimated for the programmes for the 5 year period from 1951-52—

India

950 coaches estimated to cost Rs. 8,23 lakhs.

6500 wagons estimated to cost Rs. 7,80 lakhs.

Abroad

200 Coaches estimated to cost Rs. 2,92 lakhs.

3000 wagons estimated to cost Rs. 3,66 lakhs.

(g) Information is given in Statement No. 26(a) of Volume II of the Railway Board's Report for 1950-51, a copy of which is available in the Library of the House.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL FOR THE ANDAMANS

169. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: (a) Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Andaman Association has submitted a memorandum to the Government of India demanding the immediate establishment of an elected Administrative Council in place of the present Advisory Council for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands nominated by the Chief Commissioner?

(b) If so, what steps do Government propose to take in regard to that memorandum?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) and (b). I have seen a copy of the memorandum which the Andaman Indians Association has circulated to Members of Parliament. Over 30 points have been raised in that memorandum including the establishment of an elected Administrative Council in place of the present Advisory Council. All these points are under consideration.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT, UTTAR PRADESH

170. Shri Dhusiya: (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state what is the total number of permanent and temporary clerks in U.P., in the Posts and Telegraphs Department?

(b) What is the total number of Scheduled Caste employees in the permanent and temporary services respectively?

(c) According to the reservation in services given by the Government to the Scheduled Caste employees, do they represent fully there and if not, what are reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a)	Permanent	... 5547
	Temporary	... 1295
(b)	Permanent	... 89
	Temporary	... 95

(c) No. The reasons are that sufficient number do not appear at the recruitment examination or succeed in qualifying.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN ASSAM

171. Shri Sarmah: (a) Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state whether there is any Highway or Highways in the State of Assam for maintenance or improvement of which the Government of India give financial contribution or make full payment?

(b) If so, what are the names of such roads, their respective mileage and the condition whether asphalted, metalled or 'Kutcha' and the sum paid by the Government of India for each respectively for the years 1947-48, 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1951-52?

(c) What amount was spent and how much lapsed for inability to spend during these four years?

(d) Who executes the work of maintenance and upkeep of the road or roads for which the Government of India pays?

(e) Is Assam Trunk Road one of the roads in Assam for the upkeep and maintenance of which the Government of India pays?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes. about 800 miles of roads provisionally classed as National Highways.

(b) and (c). Two statements containing the required information are attached. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 17].

(d) The Assam Public Works Department.

(e) Yes.

III CLASS COMPARTMENTS

172. Shri K. G. Deshmukh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many III class compartments of railway trains in the Central Zone are equipped with fans; and

(b) what is the percentage of such compartments to the total number of III class compartments in that zone?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) 188 Carriages.

(b) 54 per cent. of the number due to be fitted with fans.

EXTRA DEPARTMENTAL STAFF

173. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of extra Departmental staff employed in the P. & T. Department: and

(b) what are their rates of pay?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 56,460 as on 30th April, 1952.

(b) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Designation of staff.	Basic allowance
(1) Extra Departmental Sub Postmasters and Extra Departmental Sorters.	upto Rs. 40/-
(2) Extra Departmental Branch Postmasters.	Rs. 10/- to 25/
(3) Extra Departmental delivery Agents.	upto Rs. 15/-
(4) Extra Departmental Stamp Vendor.	upto Rs 35/.
(5) Extra Departmental Mail Carriers and other Extra Departmental Agents.	upto Rs. 30.

ROAD DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR MANIPUR AND TRIPURA

174. Shri L. J. Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the road development plans for Manipur and Tripura; and

(b) what are the amounts allotted for such plans?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The road development plans of Manipur and Tripura have not yet been finalised, but they include works in progress and under consideration as mentioned in para. 32 and Appendix VIII, Part II of Transport Ministry's Report for 1951-52, which has been supplied to all Members and is available in the Library.

(b) The amounts fixed in the Draft Five-Year Plan as the limit of expenditure during the current five-year period ending with 1955-56 for road development in Manipur and Tripura are Rs. 81·26 lakhs and Rs. 1·00 crore respectively. The provision of Rs. 1·00 crore in the Tripura State plan is exclusive of the cost of the Agartala-Assam border road, which is being provided for separately by the Centre.

WHEAT-RICE EXCHANGE BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

175. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposed wheat-rice exchange deal between India and Pakistan has fallen through;

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether the reported diversions of India-bound wheat ships to Karachi have materialized?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) The terms proposed by the Government of India were not acceptable to Pakistan.

(c) No foodgrain ships were diverted to Pakistan.

RICE POSITION IN BIHAR

176. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government receive monthly or quarterly report from States about the stock position of foodgrains in the States: and

(b) if so, what was the position of rice in Bihar in the quarter ending the 31st March, 1952?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Government of India receive weekly reports on the stock position of foodgrains from the States.

(b) The closing stock of rice in Bihar on the 29th March, 1952 was 21,324 tons.

THE Dated.....20.11.2015
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Friday, 13th June, 1952.

The House met at a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

9-15 A.M.

POINT OF PRIVILEGE

ARREST OF SHRI DASARATHA DEB

Mr. Speaker: I have received a communication from the hon. Shri. K. Ananda Nambiar desiring to raise a question of privilege. I just wish to be clear on the facts. He says that a Member of this House, Shri Dasaratha Deb, had been arrested on June 12, 1952 at Agartala, Tripura State, by the Agartala Police. Now, what is the exact position? Is he in custody now? When was he arrested?

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): He was arrested yesterday at Agartala on an order issued by the Magistrate or somebody, we do not know, at Agartala. Formerly there was a warrant issued against him under the Preventive Detention Act, but I understood from the hon. Home Minister that that had been cancelled. It was only after getting that assurance that he went back thinking that he would not be arrested. But again he is arrested and we do not exactly know what the position is.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Minister in a position to enlighten the House?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): I can give this information that the warrant had been withdrawn. I have no knowledge myself whether he has been arrested or not. I will make inquiries immediately, but I may add for your information that there was, if I remember aright, an order under section 144 in force in Agartala and putting the two together there might have been—I am only speculating—a disobedience of that order leading to the usual consequences. I shall make inquiries.

Mr. Speaker: We must be clear on the facts and then, of course, I shall consider the question of referring the matter to the Privileges Committee. If the facts are clear, then I shall be in a position to decide.

Shri Nambiar: The position is that he has been arrested. Here is a telegram which I received.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member need not be in a hurry about it. If there is a breach of privilege, everyone is equally interested to see that there is no breach of privilege caused by the executive Government. But we have to be clear on the facts.

Shri Nambiar: But he was arrested and from the facts it is clear.....

Mr. Speaker: He is trying to argue. Let me know what the position is before we consider this and then there will be a reference to the Privileges Committee.

Shri Nambiar: Could we do it tomorrow, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: It all depends upon when they are able to get the report.

Dr. Katju: I shall try to get it by the 14th or by immediate telegram.

Mr. Speaker: This matter is held over till tomorrow and the hon. Minister will let us know tomorrow what the position is.

Shri Nambiar: That means the next sitting.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must be in a position to interpret the statements properly.

Dr. Katju: We are not meeting tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: That means the next sitting.

GENERAL BUDGET—DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

DEMAND NO. 17—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,63,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 18—ARCHAEOLOGY

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,75,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

DEMAND NO. 19—OTHER SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,13,41,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Other Scientific Departments'."

DEMAND NO. 20—EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,46,31,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND NO. 21—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,16,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 70—MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,54,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

DEMAND NO. 72—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,38,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 73—MINES

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,93,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Mines'."

DEMAND NO. 74—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,60,06,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Scientific Research'."

DEMAND NO. 124—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,35,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

We have now to decide what time shall be allotted. What is the agreed time? Of course, in the absence of an agreement, I will divide the time half and half.

Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava (Gurgaon): Time has already been allotted in the paper circulated to us.

Mr. Speaker: Upto 11-30, inclusive of the reply of the hon. Minister, we shall have the Ministry of Education and then we shall take.....

مولانا آزاد : نیچرل ریسورسز اینڈ سائنٹفک ریسرچ کے لئے بہت کم وقت رہ جائیگا -

[**The Minister of Education, Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad):** Very little time will be left for discussion in respect of Natural Resources and Scientific Research part of the demands.]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या टाइम बढ़ावें

[**Mr. Speaker:** Should we allot more time?]

مولانا آزاد : بہر حال جواب کے لئے کچھ وقت بڑھنا چاہئے -

[**Maulana Azad:** Whatever the case, the time for reply should be increased a little.]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आध घंटा जवाब के लिये ले लें और यह ११ बजे तक चले ।

[**Mr. Speaker:** You may have half an hour and let the Debate proceed upto eleven.]

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): May we know what is the final decision? Shall we proceed upto eleven and half an hour will be allotted to the hon. Minister for reply and then we go over to the other Ministry?

Shri Pocker Saheb (Malappurem): The time is too short, Sir.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Since there are a very large number of speakers who wish to speak on Education, could you kindly extend the time upto 11-30 and from 12 to one we can discuss Natural Resources?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, there is no difficulty.

مولانا آزاد : الگ الگ تو ٹھیک نہیں ہوگا -

[**Maulana Azad:** Taking them separately will not be a proper course to adopt.]

Mr. Speaker: That is what I feel. If cut motions are given by hon. Members in respect of river valley projects, naturally those cut motions cannot be taken up. There are three agreed cut motions proposed in respect of the discussion of Demand No. 70 for the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research. The river projects cannot be discussed under this. The other two which refer to the need for greater attention to mineral wealth and nationalisation of mines can be taken up.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The preliminary expenses on river valley projects are included under this head. We are at a loss how to divide this.

Mr. Speaker: Even otherwise when Planning comes in for discussion—it has not yet come—it is better perhaps to discuss it under that head because the projects by themselves will. It think, take some longer time for discussion. Otherwise, the House will only get one hour today and not only will the procedure be wrong but they will be losers in point of time.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Could the hours devoted for Education be lengthened out?

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection. That means, so far as the other cut motions are concerned, there will be no time practically. They wanted to discuss development of mineral wealth and nationalisation of mines. Are they prepared to have only half an hour?

Shri Namblar (Mayuram): This can go with Planning.

Mr. Speaker: No. It can only go with the Demand that is made. It cannot be adjusted. If they are agreeable, I have no objection. But if they find any difficulty, we can go upto 12.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): There is no Demand for Plannnig separately, so far as I can see. River valley schemes are included in Demands Nos. 123 and 124.

Mr. Speaker: Demand No. 123 is not taken up here.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will you please explain to us how we are to divide these up? The Budget has been divided up in a particular way, and the portfolios have been divided up in another way.

Mr. Speaker: The portfolios were divided after the Budget. Demand No. 124 is being taken up today.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: If you do not take up the Planning Commission today, there will be no other opportunity to discuss that subject.

Mr. Speaker: The following suggestion has come from the Finance Ministry:

> "The provision for the Planning Commission is included in Demand No. 37—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance. The Planning Commission does not constitute a secretariat of the Government of India. As Planning has been put down for discussion on the 20th, and as the Minister of Planning is also responsible for the Ministry of River Valley Schemes whose demands will be discussed on the 20th, it will probably be convenient, if the Parliament Secretariat sees no objection, to allow discussion on Planning on the same date."

I think it will be better to take it up on the 20th when the Minister will also be here, instead of taking it up now

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: "River Valley Schemes" is transferred to the Ministry of Finance?

Mr. Speaker: That will be taken up on the 20th.

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): My colleague, the Minister of Education, might speak only once today—it might be a joint reply—instead of twice. It will be more convenient to the House and to him, and probably some time will be saved, because the speeches, although different, are overlapping speeches to some extent. He could have 45 minutes at the end, instead of part in the middle and part at the end.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We agree.

Mr. Speaker: If hon. Members are agreeable, I have no objection.

An Hon. Member: We cannot hear.

Mr. Speaker: We are losing time. The proposal is that all the Demands in respect of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research should be put together, and all the cut motions also should be placed together, and all of them should be discussed together, and instead of having to speak twice, the hon. Minister of Education will make one speech at the end by way of reply. His reply will begin at 12-15 P.M. I believe the discussion on Education will go on till about 11-30...

An Hon. Member: No limit necessary.

Mr. Speaker: All right. No limit is necessary. The two subjects are intermixed. Very well, we now proceed with the cut motions. We shall have a time limit of 15 minutes. That means, fewer Members will have to take part in the debate. I shall not be able to accommodate a larger number.

Policy

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): I beg to move:

> "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

System of Education and mass Education

Shri Vallatharas (Pudukkottai): I beg to move:

> "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy

Shri Meghnad Saha (Calcutta North-West): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Recommendations of University Commission

Shri Meghnad Saha: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Foreign scholarships to Scheduled Castes

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Charges in England, UNESCO, Liaison Officer in U.S.A.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Physical Education and recreational activities

Shri Khardekar (Kolhapur cum Satara): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Grants to States for spread of Primary and Secondary Education

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Women's Education

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Facilities to Scheduled Castes students, for Studies abroad

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Taking over of Usmania University of Hyderabad

Shri Waghmare (Parbhani): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Compulsory primary education in Hyderabad

Shri Waghmare: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Education of Backward Classes

Shri Jatav-Vir (Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Religious instruction in Schools

Shri Pocker Saheb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Urdu Language

Shri Pocker Saheb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Development of Mineral Wealth

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Mines' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Nationalisation of Mines

Shri R. N. S. Deo (Kalahandi-Bolangir): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Mines' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mineral resources particularly in South

Shri Pocker Saheb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Shri Anil K. Chanda (Birbhum): Sir, with your permission I would like to oppose all the multifarious cut motions that have been moved from the other side of the House. Education is a subject which I contend does not admit of any politics and therefore I wish, instead of moving such a large number of cut motions, the Members opposite.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Members may not carry on talks in the House. They can retire to the lobby and talk.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: If the hon. Members, instead of spending so much of their time in drafting the cut motions, had expended a little bit of their time upon the literature which is supplied to us by the Ministry explaining the work of the past few years and detailing their work for the future, I am sure there would not have been such an inflation in the cut motions. But that should not mean that I feel satisfied with the Education Ministry. Though I oppose the cut motions, I would like to make it clear that I am not satisfied with the Budget at least so far as education is concerned. As a matter of fact no country should ever be satisfied with any Budget that can be provided for education because there is no limit to the educational needs of any country. No civilised country can have enough of education and therefore the provision that has been made for our education in the Budget, I am sorry to say, is really very inadequate. But we have to take into account the realities of the situation. Undoubtedly I want education and more education in our country. I want food and more food and better food for my people and I want so many other things. But above all I want security for my country. That is a matter of paramount interest today to the nation. If after two hundred years of servitude I have got rid of the shackles, I do not want to have them riveted once again. Therefore, I am prepared to sacrifice much of my needs for the purpose of security.

Sometimes story-telling is allowed in this House and I would like to narrate a story which relates to the Bengal side. It refers to security. A great scholar once was travelling in a tiny boat in the monsoon and he fell into conversation with the boatman. After a while, the scholar—the Pandit—asked the boatman "Have you read any grammar?" The boatman said "No, Sir." The Pandit said "Oh, what a pity! Four annas of your life is gone". After a while the Pandit asked the boatman again: "Have you read any Kavya?" The boatman again said "No, Sir". The scholar said "What a pity! Eight annas of your life is gone". Then after a little while the scholar again asked the boatman: "Have you read any Darshana?" The boatman again waved his head. The scholar thereupon said "Well, I am sorry to tell you that twelve annas of your life has gone". Then a squall arose and the boat was in danger. The boatman asked the Pandit "Do you know swimming, Sir?" Finding that the Pandit did not know the swimming, the boatman said "Oh, all the sixteen annas of your life are lost". Similarly, I am sure I do not want to lose my 16 annas.

If our friends opposite were a little less active in the countryside, I am certain we could have effected sizeable economies in the State police disbursements and if their friends abroad were a little less interested in the liberation of the country from the feudalism of Jawaharlal Nehru, we could have effected considerable economies in our Defence expenditure. It surely does not lie in the mouth of our friends in Opposition to do things like these and then come here and complain about the inadequacy of grants for what are known as nation building departments. Our needs are great but unfortunately our wants are greater still and therefore, we have to perforce tread very cautiously, with wary and slow steps ahead. But I hope, as with the unfolding of the Five Year Plan our finances will be stabilised and improved, there will be discernibly a greater emphasis upon the needs of education in all our Budgets—both of the States and of the Centre.

I would like to mention the sad fate of most of our Universities in the country. The Universities today have nothing else but the State to fall back upon. Even in England—the classic land of free enterprise—the percentage of exchequer grant to the total expenditure of the Universities has risen from 35·8 per cent. in 1939-40 to 63;9 per cent. in 1949-50. Most of our Universities are struggling very badly for want of funds and some of them are on the verge of bankruptcy. I hope, Sir, before long we shall have the Universities Grants Committee functioning and through the mediation of that Committee we will find some relief given to the harassed Universities from the national exchequer.

It is too sad, too pitiable to refer to the condition of the primary school

system in the country and the sad plight of the teachers—both in the primary and the secondary schools. But since this is a matter primarily for the State Governments, I refrain myself from referring to it in greater detail. But I hope Government will certainly take steps to issue such a direction to the States so that they may kindly show a little more humane treatment to the poor teachers in the States. I hope at least a scale of salary equal to that paid to the lowest man in the Government offices will be paid to our teachers.

I hope that the money that is provided to us would be properly utilised, I must admit—it was in the sense of a shock—that I read in the Report submitted by the Education Ministry that the two public schools—the Lawrence schools—at Lovedale and Sanawar consume no less than 14½ lakhs of our money for—it is said—the training in leadership in the country of 699 boys and girls. That works out at the rate of Rs. 2,000 *per capita per annum*—a sum which I am ashamed to admit many of our mofussil colleges do not pay to the teachers. I wonder what is the type of leaders that these schools are going to inflict upon the country. I hope when the hon. Maulana Saheb will give his reply he will kindly tell us something about the mysteries of these Etons and Harrows of India.

Similarly, I hope when allotments are made to any Ministry, a proper and sensible proportion will be maintained between the different subheads. We have got the National Library in Calcutta housed now in what was known to be the Viceregal Lodge in Calcutta in the past. It has a magnificent collection and I know Rs. 1,75,300 are provided for the maintenance of that Library. Of that Rs. 1,75,300 I find only Rs. 15,000 is earmarked for the purchase of books and periodicals. Rs. 15,000 a year! And if the average price of a book is taken as Rs. 7/8/- that will enable the Library, the National Library of India to invest in 2,000 books during the year. It is a fact which I hope does not get abroad.

I have now to make two constructive suggestions for the attention of the hon. Education Minister. One is with regard to the National Cadet Corps. I hope such a directive would be given to our Universities, if necessary through the Inter-Universities Board, that no student will be entitled to earn a degree for himself from any of the Universities unless he has a certificate of the N.C.C. It also presupposes that no college would have any affiliation unless it has a N.C.C. unit of its own. But I would like it done on a compulsory basis, a sort of conscription among the University students. For those who have religious or moral scruples about having training in arms I would give an alternative: Let them produce a certificate of national service, of having done some sort of national service in an approved manner before they are admitted to a University degree. We are making a cry all over the country for social education, for adult education. If the Universities insist upon the granting of a degree being conditioned by the production of a social service certificate, even of adult education drive, it will considerably help us in that direction.

The other proposal that I would like to place before the hon. Minister is with regard to the scheme of education through travel. By education I do not mean education in the book sense but the education which we need most today, that is to know our own India. We talk of Mother India, but how many of us do really know our Mother India? Twenty years ago when I was a student in England, during one of my Continental tours I learned with great surprise and pleasure that students in Italy and Germany, on the production of their University identity cards, could travel over the State Railways with a ticket bought at 25 per cent. of the cost. I would like such a scheme evolved in our country also. In order to save the scheme from any abuse a condition may be imposed that students travelling outside their own State only would be allowed on the production of a certificate from their principal to buy tickets at 25 per cent. of the cost. It seems possibly a tall order but it is nothing more than a transfer of Government money, from the pocket of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri to the pocket of Maulana Saheb and therefore he should not be so frightened, I think if the students did really come to know their India, if the students from Cape Comorin to Kashmir, from Gujerat to Gauhati knew their India many of our petty provincialisms, parochialisms and regionalisms would disappear. I would like the hon. Minister kindly to give some consideration to these proposals.

My last suggestion is about the smallest of our Universities, the institution which I have the honour to serve, Santiniketan. Only last year the National Government has given it

[Shri Anil K. Chanda]

the status of a University. It has been declared to be an institution of national importance, a tribute to the memory of the great poet. We are very thankful for what has been done. But merely giving the status would not do. I hope we shall be provided with necessary funds so that we could maintain the dignity of that status and thereby make an effective contribution to the culture and education of our country. Our University, I find, is the only one which has been given a smaller allotment this year. Last year there was a provision for Rs. 7:5 lakhs, this year it has come down to rupees six lakhs. I know personally of the financial commitments of the Government towards the institution, but I would not like the Government to stick to the word and miss the spirit. You have given us the status, give us the necessary wherewithal to make our contribution really effective. If I may, I would make in public the same appeal which we have so many times made to the Maulana Saheb: Give us the proper amount of funds and we shall give you excellent results. I can assure the House that every pice that would come to us would be duly and properly accounted for by the institution in the discharge of its noble duties. It is not always that we have an Education Minister of the calibre of the Maulana Saheb who is also a first-rate politician. We would always have our Minister but it is not always that a scholar and a savant like our present Minister would be there. I do hope that the Finance Ministry would, when the Education portfolio is handled by a man like Maulana Saheb, show a little more consideration to the needs of the Education Ministry.

श्री जाटव-वीर: अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज शिक्षा के बजट पर मैं अपने कट मोशन ४५८ के द्वारा जो मैं ने आप के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया है, थोड़ा सा प्रकाश इस भवन में डालना चाहता हूं। इस कट मोशन को रखते हुये मैं अपने शिक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि भारतवर्ष की आबादी ३५ करोड़ से ऊपर है, और उस में परिगणित जाति के लोगों की संख्या छै करोड़ से ऊपर है, जिन को लोग दलित, शूद्र परिगणित कहते हैं और यही नहीं उन्हें चांडाल तक कहते हैं, उन की शिक्षा को लेते हुए, आज इस पार्लियामेंट हाउस में मैं अपने विचार प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूं।

मैं अपने विचार प्रकट करने से पहले यह कहने से अपने को नहीं रोक सकता हूं कि आज देश के अन्दर जो इस जाति को हृदय से लगाने वाला समान अधिकार दिलाने वाला था वह अब नहीं है। आज जिस की याद इस हाउस के अन्दर आ रही है वह था देश प्रवर्तक, महात्मा गांधी, जिन्होंने दीन दलितों को दिल से लगाया।

आगे चल कर मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि केवल विद्या के न होने से इस जाति के अनेक घृणित नाम रखे गये। परिगणित जाति की अस्पृश्यता का मुख्य कारण जो है वह केवल अशिक्षा ही है। अगर उन में शिक्षा हो और वह आदमी सरकार के अन्दर आयें चाहे वह सरकारी आफ़ीसर हों नौकर हों या और कहीं हों उन के शिक्षित होने से अस्पृश्यता दूर हो जाती है। शिक्षा न होने से नाना प्रकार की छूत छात होने लगती है। इसीलिये सब से पहले मैं अपने माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार ने शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों की कला शिक्षा के लिये यानी (विदेशी शिक्षा के लिये) सन् १९४५ में पहला क़दम उठाया, और उस स्कीम के अनुसार विदेशों में टेकनिकल शिक्षा के लिये परिगणित जाति के लोगों को भेजा गया। दुर्भाग्य से कुछ ही विद्यार्थी उत्तीर्ण हुये। लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री ने एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुये कहा कि शिक्षा में उन की उन्नति न होने से वह वजीफ़े बन्द कर दिये गये। इस को सुन कर मुझे ही दुःख नहीं हुआ, बल्कि जो भी परिगणित जाति के सदस्य रिजर्व

सीट्स (Reserved seats) से आये हैं मैं समझता हूं सब को जरूर दुःख होगा।

आज मनु का जमाना नहीं है, आज वह प्राचीन काल नहीं है, जब कि स्त्री शूद्रो नाधीयाताम् का नारा लगाया और उन के साथ बुरा व्यवहार किया जाता था। अब वह जमाना चला गया है। अब तो पंडित नेहरू की सरकार है, लोकप्रिय शासन होते हुये कांग्रेस के राज्य में हमारा उच्चशिक्षा का दरवाजा बन्द कर दिया जाना हमारे दुर्भाग्य की बात है। हम लोग अभागे हैं। महानुभाव, मैं आप के द्वारा यह बताना चाहता हूं कि हाई कमिश्नर ने इन लोगों के लिये यह कह दिया कि वैदेशिक शिक्षा के बजाय इन्हें भारतीय यूनिवर्सिटियों में ही शिक्षा दी जाय, कितना संकुचित विचार है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सन् १९४७ में जब कि कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट यहां बनी थी तो कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट ने एक लड़का परिगणित जाति का लिया और उस को विदेश भेजा, वह लड़का सौभाग्य से वैदेशिक कला शिक्षा को सीख कर उत्तीर्ण हो कर आया। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि यदि इन लोगों को वैदेशिक कला शिक्षा के लिये भेजा जाय तो यह अवश्य पास हो कर आयेंगे। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने अछूतों के लिये वैदेशक कला शिक्षा का दरवाजा ही बन्द कर दिया। अन्त में मैं आप के जरिये से संसद् को बताना चाहता हूं कि उस स्कीम में ही परिवर्तन कर दिया गया। वह स्कीम अब इस प्रकार से चलेगी कि जो लोग गजेटिड आफ़िसर विशेषज्ञ हैं, इंजीनियरिंग इत्यादि कला शिक्षा सम्बन्धी बड़े बड़े पदों पर हैं उन्हीं में से लोगों को छांट कर वैदेशिक शिक्षा के लिये भेजा जायगा। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि इन परिगणित जातियों में शिक्षा का अभाव है और इन में से ऊंचे पदों पर यानी गजटेड पदों पर लोग नहीं हैं। आप ने जो स्कीम अब बनाई है उस के अनुसार उन्हीं को छांट कर भेजा जायगा जो कि बड़े पदों पर हैं। यह लोग वंचित रह जायेंगे। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि अछूतों को उठाने का काम जो महात्मा गांधी का रचनात्मक कार्य है वह अधूरा रह गया है इसे आप को ऊंचा उठाना चाहिये। आप को इस स्कीम में परिवर्तन करना चाहिये। और जो परिगणित जाति के अव्वल दरजे के और अच्छी क़ाबलियत वाले लड़के हों उन को विलायत भेजिये। यह स्कीम आप को बदलनी पड़ेगी।

अब मैं आप को सन् १९४९ के बजट की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं। सन् ४९ में इन परिगणित जातियों के लिये दस लाख रुपये रखे गये थे। उस में से दो लाख शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स (Scheduled Tribes) के लिये थे। इस तरह सन् १९४९ के बजट में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के वजीफ़े के लिये आठ लाख रुपया रखा गया। सन् १९५०-५१ में १५ लाख रखा गया जिसमें से आठ लाख परिगणित जाति के लिये और पच्चीस फ़ी सदी शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये और २५ फ़ी सदी बैकवर्ड क्लासेज (Backward classes) के लिये।

मौलाना आजाद : १७ लाख

श्री जाटव-वीर: अछूतों के लिये जो कुछ सन् ४९ में दिया गया उस से सन् १९५० में कुछ नहीं बढ़ाया गया। अब मैं आप को सन् १९५१-५२ के आंकड़ों की तरफ़ ले जाता हूं। सन् १९५१-५२ में १७ लाख रुपया रखा गया। लेकिन इस में भी बैकवर्ड क्लासेज को सम्मिलित किया गया। मैं अपने शिक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को क्या मिला। मुझे शिक्षा मंत्री जी

[श्री जाटव-वीर]

क्षमा करेंगे अगर मैं अपनी देहाती भाषा में यह कहूं कि हाथी के दांत दिखाने के और होते हैं और खाने के और। माननीय महोदय मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि जो आप ने १७ लाख रुपया दिखाया है उस में सिर्फ़ ५० फ़ी सदी शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये और २० फ़ी सदी शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये और बाक़ी बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिये यानी ३० फ़ी सदी। आज तो ब्राह्मण भी अपने को बैकवर्ड क्लासेज बतलाते हैं। और जो रुपया परिगणित जातियों के लिये रखा जाता है उस को बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के नाम से वह लोग ले लेते हैं। जिन में शिक्षा काफ़ी है और जिन में गजटेड आफ़िसर्स भी हैं। नाम किसी का और काम किसी का और दान किसी को। मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि यह हंसने की बातहीं है यह तो रोने की बात है। जो ८ लाख ७५ हजार रुपया सन् ४९ में दिया गया था वही सन् ५२-५३ में दिया गया है। आप हिसाब लगा लीजिये शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को तो उतना ही मिलता है जो पहले था यानी ८ लाख ७५ हजार शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये है, तीन लाख पचास हजार शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये है और ५ लाख ७५ हजार बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिये है। देखने को तो १७ लाख दिया है। यह बजट के मामले हैं। इस को तो बिरला ही जान सकता है जो कि फाइनेन्शियर (Financier) है। वह क्या जान सकते हैं? हम लोगों में १·१५ फ़ी सदी शिक्षा है। सौ में ९९ अशिक्षित हैं। बिल्कुल पढ़े लिखे नहीं हैं। मैं तो शिक्षा मंत्री जी से आप के जरिये प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि अगर वह वास्तव में हृदय से दस वर्ष में जिन जातियों को अपने बराबर लाना चाहते हैं तो पचास लाख रुपया परिगणित जातियों के लिये रखें। तब तो

10 A.M.

उन्नति हो सकती है वरना मैं कह सकता हूं कि कुछ भी उन्नति नहीं हो सकती।

अब मैं आप के द्वारा शिक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान उस कमेटी की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं जो कि इस काम के लिये बनी है। उस की बात सुनिये। मैं आप के सामने उस को भी खोले देता हूं। जहां उस कमेटी में पचास फ़ी सदी परिगणित जाति के सदस्य होने चाहियें वहां उस में केवल एक सदस्य लिया है मद्रास से और एक ले लिया बंगाल से। आठ मेम्बर बनाये गये हैं। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश से, राजस्थान से, और पंजाब से किसी को नहीं लिया गया। जहां यह जाति बहु-संख्या में है। इस में इन के सेफ़गार्ड (safe-guard) के लिये पचास फ़ी सदी से अधिक परिगणित जाति के सदस्य होने चाहियें। लेकिन आप ने सिर्फ़ दो सदस्य रख दिये हैं। वे भी कभी कमेटी में आते होंगे और कभी नहीं आते हैं। आप को देखना चाहिये था कि इस काम में कौन दिलचस्पी लेते हैं। ऐसे सदस्य आप को देख कर रखने चाहिये थे। मैं यह बात कोई जातीय भेद भाव की वजह से नहीं कह रहा हूं। मैं तो यह बात इसलिये कह रहा हूं कि हमारी राजनैतिक संस्थाओं में भी स्वयं जातिगत भेद भाव आ जाता है। इसलिये यह कहना पड़ता है। आप ने क्यों नहीं ५० फ़ी सदी परिगणित जाति के सदस्य रखे जो कि उन के हितों की रक्षा करते।

मैं एक बात आप के सामने और रखना चाहता हूं जिस से हमारे विद्यार्थियों को तकलीफ़ होती है। अब इन्स्टीट्यूशन्स (institutions) के पास यह आदेश भेज दिया गया है यदि कोई छात्र त्रिमासिक परीक्षा में कोई अपनी उन्नति न करे तो उस का स्कालरशिप बन्द कर दिया जाय।

उन छात्रों से कहा जाता है कि भाई तुम को सरकार पांच सौ रुपया स्कालरशिप देती है तुम ढाई सौ नाना प्रकार के फण्ड, पुअर फंड (Poor Fund) में दो। इस तरह उन से यह रुपया ले लिया जाता है।

स्पीकर महोदय, एक बात और कहूंगा। एक बिल्डिंग फंड (Building Fund) और होता है। जिन विद्यार्थियों को स्कालरशिप मिलता है उन से कहा जाता है कि इस फंड में रुपया दो। एक विद्यार्थी ने जब यह देने से इन्कार कर दिया तो त्रिमासिक परीक्षा में उसे दो नम्बर से गिरा दिया और यह रिपोर्ट दे दी कि इस ने त्रिमासिक परीक्षा में कोई उन्नति नहीं की है इसलिये स्कालरशिप बन्द कर दिया जाय। मैं ने ऐसी बातों के लिये लिखा पढ़ी की पर कौन सुनता है। इस प्रकार २५ फ़ी सदी छात्रवृत्तियां बन्द कर दी जाती हैं। स्पीकर महोदय मुझे बहुत कुछ कहना था पर मैं आप की आज्ञा का पालन करूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ही की तरह और सदस्यों को भी अपनी बात कहनी है। आप एक मिनट और ले सकते हैं।

श्री जाटव-वीर: मैं चाहता हूं कि मेरा जो कट मोशन नम्बर ४५८ है उस की ओर ध्यान दिया जाय और अगर और कुछ नहीं हो सकता है तो पचास लाख रुपया परिगणित जातियों के लिये दिया जाय। यदि आप ऐसा करेंगे तो आप की बड़ी कृपा होगी। आज तो मुझे इतना ही कहना है। मुझे जब फिर मौक़ा मिलेगा तो मिनिस्टरी कामर्स इन्डस्ट्रीस में वास्तविक जो दशा है और कथा है उसे सुनाऊंगा।

(English translation of the above speech)

Shri Jatav-vir: Sir, I wish to throw some light on the Education Budget, by the cut motion No. 458, moved by me. Sir, by this cut motion, I want to draw the Education Minister's attention to the fact that out of the 35 crores of people in India, over six crores belong to the Scheduled Castes, who are also variously called as depressed classes or *Achhuts* or *Shudras*, or even *Chandals*.

In this House today I would express my views about the education of these people. I cannot help saying that the person who held the cause of these people dear to his heart and who achieved equal rights for them is no more. The House will remember that it was he, Mahatma Gandhi, who espoused the cause of the down-trodden Harijans.

It is only because of lack of education among this community that it has been called by various derogatory names. Untouchability of the Scheduled Classes is also mainly due to this lack of education. If they are educated and if they enter the Government service as officers or employees or in any other capacity, untouchability would disappear. Various forms of untouchability arise simply because of lack of education among them. In 1945 the Government took the first step for providing technical education abroad to the scheduled classes and according to the scheme sent candidates belonging to these classes to foreign countries for technical education. Unfortunately very few students fared well, and I am very sorry to say that the hon. Minister of Education in reply to a question stated that as they had not made satisfactory progress in their studies, their scholarships had been stopped. Not only myself but all members of the Scheduled Castes here will be pained by this.

The days of Manu are no more and the ancient era when the slogan of "Do not educate women and *Shudras*" was raised and they were ill-treated is long past. Now a popular Government is functioning under the leadership of Pandit Nehru. But it is a misfortune that in this popular Congress administration the gates of higher education have been closed upon us. We are unfortunate people. Sir, I would like to point out to you that the High Commissioner expressed the opinion that these students (the Scheduled Caste Candidates) should be educated in Indian Universities instead of in foreign countries. It is an extremely narrow-minded view. In 1947, the newly formed Congress Government selected a student from the Scheduled Castes and sent him abroad for education. He returned home after receiving technical education there and passing his examination with flying

[Shri Jatav-vir]

colours. I am certain that if these people are sent abroad for technical education, they would come back successful. But Government have closed the gates of foreign technical education upon the Harijans. Even the scheme relating to their education has been changed. Now that scheme is that only people selected from among expert Gazetted Officers, who are holding high technical or engineering posts, would be sent abroad for education. I would draw the attention of the Minister of Education to the fact that there is lack of education among the Scheduled Castes and there are very few people among them who hold gazetted posts. According to the present scheme, only those people will be selected and sent abroad who hold high positions. The Harijans will not get the opportunity. The constructive work of uplifting the Harijans, started by Mahatma Gandhi is still incomplete and needs to be completed. The scholarships to candidates of the brilliant Harijan students possessing ability and initiative are sent abroad for receiving education. You have got to modify this scheme.

Now I would draw your attention to the 1949 Budget. That year a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was set apart for the Scheduled Classes. Out of this amount, Rs. 2 lakhs were meant for the Scheduled Tribes. In this way a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs was set apart for giving scholarships to candidates of the Scheduled Castes. In 1950-51 a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs was set apart. Out of this Rs. 8 lakhs went to the Scheduled Castes and 25 per cent. each to Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.

Maulana Azad: Rs. 17 lakhs.

Shri Jatav-vir: But the amount granted to the Harijans in 1949 was not increased in 1950. Now I would place before you the figures for 1951-52. In this year a sum of Rs. 17 lakhs was set apart, but the share of the Backward Classes was included, in it. What did the Scheduled Castes get? The Minister of Education may excuse me if I say that Government only pays lip service to the cause of the Harijans. Of the Rs. 17 lakhs earmarked, only 50 per cent. is meant for the Scheduled Castes, 20 per cent is meant for the Scheduled Tribes and the rest i.e., 30 per cent. for the Backward Classes.

These days even the Brahmins characterize themselves as backward classes. The amount set apart for the Scheduled Castes is appropriated by other people who style themselves as Backward Classes and among whom there are educated persons and even Gazetted Officers. In this way the rightful share of the persons entitled to it is carried away by other persons under assumed names. But this is not a matter to be laughed at. One feels like crying over it. The amount granted in 1952 is the same which was granted in 1949 i.e. Rs. 815,900. You can verify it by calculation. Outwardly the sum of Rs. 17 lakhs looks very impressive but it comes to Rs. 815,000 for Scheduled Castes, Rs. 350,000 for Scheduled Tribes and Rs. 575,000 for Backward Classes. These are Budget matters and can best be appreciated by Birla who is a financier. Literacy among us is only 1·15 per cent. Ninety-nine per cent of the Harijans are absolutely illiterate. Through you Sir, I would submit to the Minister of Education that if he wants to bring these people on par with the rest, he should set apart a sum of at least Rs. 50 lakhs for the Scheduled Castes. Only in that case some progress might be made, otherwise not.

Now through you, Sir I would like to invite the attention of the Minister of Education to the Committee formed for this purpose. I shall place all the facts before you. It consists of eight members. While the Scheduled Castes should have been given 50 per cent. representation on it, there are actually two members—one from Madras and the other from Bengal. There is no member from Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Punjab, where the Scheduled Castes are in a majority. More than 50 per cent. of the members of this Committee should have been from the Scheduled Castes, but only two members have been taken. They also do not attend the meetings of the Committee regularly. Only those persons should have been selected who were interested in this work. I am not saying this because of any communal feeling, but because of the fact that even in our political associations, communal distinctions come to play a part. That is why I have to say this. Why have not 50 per cent. members from the Scheduled Castes been taken? They would have looked after their interests better.

I would like to point out another thing which is a cause of hardship to the students. An order has been circulated to the institutions to the effect that the scholarships of those

students who do not show satisfactory progress at the quarterly examination should be stopped. Those students are asked to surrender Rs. 250 out of the Rs. 500 paid to them as scholarships, by way of contribution to various funds like the Poor Fund. In this way this money is taken away from them.

Sir, I would say one thing more. There is a fund called the Building Fund. The students, who get scholarships, are asked to contribute to this Fund. One student, who refused to do so, was given two marks less in the quarterly examination and a report was made that as he had made no progress in the quarterly examination his scholarship should be stopped. I have carried on correspondence in this connection but in vain. Twenty-five per cent. of scholarships are stopped in this manner. Sir I have to say many things, but I would obey your order.

Mr. Speaker: Like him, other members have also to speak. But he can have one minute more.

Shri Jatav-vir: I want that attention be paid to my cut motion No. 458 and if nothing else can be done, a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs be set apart for the Scheduled Castes. It will be very kind of you. I would now close my speech. Next time, when I get an opportunity, I shall speak about the real state of affairs in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): After the torrential flow of agony from my friend Shri Jatav-vir, I think much need not be spoken about the paucity of facilities provided for the education of the Scheduled Castes. Before I come to that point I would like to speak a few words about the remarks made by a spokesman of the Treasury Benches. He seems to be under the impression that the Opposition have no idea about the literature that has been supplied to us. The Opposition is conscious of its responsibilities, and conscious also of the qualitative contribution it could make against the quantitative assets the Government have. Therfore, we are always anxious to peruse every bit of paper that is passed to us and cull out the work of the Government as regards this basic industry—I call it a 'basic industry'.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

It is woefully neglected in these days of rebuilding India. My hon. friend Mr. Chanda has given us a small story. As every teacher indulges in giving stories, he also, coming from that sylvan climate of Santiniketan, thought that he should also give us a story. And he has rightly chosen the story of the *Shastri* and the boatman. I would like to say that he is the *Shastri* and the Opposition, the boatman. And the inference can be drawn in whatever manner he likes. Our friend has been talking about the austerity that has been exercised by our Ministry, and he also said: security first. As an educationist he must know that security is more essential in the home front. The last war, as well as the one before, has shown to the world that the home front is as essential as the battle-front. If the home front is made to be illiterate, ignorant and backward how can the battle-front be successful? Therefore, when we are speaking about education we must try to understand how far we are able to educate our masters, the people.

What is the percentage of education in the country today? How can India have a place of honour among other nations when it has got only 12 or 14 per cent. educated persons in the country? Therefore, I would like to deal with this question from a different angle of view. I know we have very little resources and we must try to see that as much money as possible is given to our defence as well as our nation-building industries. But can we afford the colossal waste of human element that is going on in the primary schools? If you go and visit the primary schools, you will find that 50 per cent. of the children that join the school will leave after the first or second year. And finally, when they pass through the primary school, that is the fifth standard, you will find that only ten to 15 per cent. are the successful candidates. And how many of these children are sent up for higher elementary education? Very few of them. How long can we afford this loss? We must not forget the injunction given to us under the Constitution that we must provide not only facilities but equal opportunities and also see that every individual in India is taught the three R's.

The present system of education is condemned because its origin has been mercenary and with a view to making Indians the quill-drivers of the East India Company. Therefore we must now try to see whether the present system of education is suitable to our country or not. After all, the purpose of education is to train the senses, to sharpen the intellect and to humanize the emotions, and finally, to equip the individual with that amount of knowledge to enable him to live an efficient

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

living so that in the ultimate result he may be able to contribute his best to the sum total of human progress. And what is progress? Progress is defined by different ideologies in different manners. A capitalist thinks that progress is attained when more comforts are given, whereas the Communists think that if the means of production are held by the proletariat society, progress is achieved. But I think the best definition could be had from Ruskin. Ruskin said that he is only progressive whose blood is warmer, whose brain is quicker and whose heart is softer. Yes, education should see that we get the best physique possible, that mental alertness is given and, more than these two things, that the heart flows with the milk of human kindness. Well, this is the system of education that Gandhiji wanted. He wanted Indians to be strong physically and mentally, and more than these, he wanted that one's heart should be soft so that one could realize the difficulties of others and extend one's hand of co-operation to all nations, irrespective of colour or creed. Therefore, Mahatma Gandhi gave us the basic system of education, and no doubt the Planning Commission has stated that it is going to convert all the schools in the country into basic schools. But what is the progress that has so far been made in these five years? Considered against the progress so far made, I am afraid the time target can never be reached until twenty or thirty years to come.

I am one of those who greatly admire and highly esteem the Education Minister, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. His scholarship and erudition have been universally respected, and he is respected in the Muslim world as a great authority on the Koran. But in India we have a different facet of this man to honour him. We know him not as a great scholar but as a great fighter. It is he who piloted the ship of the national movement through many a crisis to a safe heaven under the able guidance of Mahatma Gandhi. Therefore, when he took the portfolio of Education, the country expected that he would evince the same enthusiasm and bring in the same resourcefulness and fighting qualities to liquidate illiteracy which is the greatest bane of human society today in our country. But, unfortunately—I do not know what has come over this great fighter, Maulana Saheb—he seems to be taking things easy. Perhaps there is pressure from his friends or perhaps the Finance Minister is holding the strings of the purse rather tight. He does not seem to evince the same old dexterity in order to make the Indian children get the benefit of the newly got freedom. It is no use our gloating over the independence we have got. Independence has come, no doubt greatly due to the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, and to a great extent due to the world forces. The chief task before us is not simply to tell the world that we are independent but we should be able to know what independence is; we must translate the concept of independence to the masses and as long as we keep the masses illiterate, it is not possible to make the world understand that we have realized what independence is. Therefore, I consider that the system of basic education should be given the foremost place. I am not now bothered about higher education. Some of my friends on the Opposition side will deal with it.

I shall now deal with the point which has already been covered by my hon. friend Shri Jatav-vir. The consideration given to the education of the Scheduled Castes by the Central Government is 'niggardly' if I can use that word. State Governments, and especially the Madras Government have made strides in this direction, but the Central Government seems to be halting and hesitating in giving a fillip to the education of the Scheduled Castes. I must tell the House that today the Harijan is still an untouchable, even after our having attained independence. I do not know the conditions obtaining in the North, but in the South, we are still having the *cheries*, the concentration camps of the Hindu polity. Today we are trying to tell the world that we shall not tolerate if any injustice is done to the Indians in Ceylon or Indians in Malaya or Indians in South Africa. But what right have we got to say that—I honestly pose the question to the Treasury Benches—as long as you do not liquidate untouchability, lock, stock and barrel? What steps have you taken to see that a Harijan child who has come into the world does not know that his community was ever an untouchable community? In the primary schools in the villages of the Madras State, still segregation is going on. Therefore, I would like to stress on the hon. Minister of Education that any amount of money could be spent on the children of the Harijan community and if the Centre is not able to spare much money, it should take courage in both its hands and see that direction is given to the State Government that all that is possible

should be done. I know my hon. friend, Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiar was for a time an Education Minister in Madras and I am thankful to him for what all he has done. I wish we could produce many more such Ministers, who can go there and understand the problem and see what could be done. I am not asking anything on communal basis. How are you going to make these Harijans, who number nearly six or seven crores, feel that they are not ill-treated? The Harijan of today is not the self-same Harijan who would be docile. You have heard Shri Jatav-vir and I am here a humble member of the community. We are conscious that we today are equal as others and a cumulative feeling is growing in our minds that the new Government that has come into existence is not doing its duty by us and this sort of ill-feeling in our minds should not be allowed to grow unhampered, because it will be endangering the unity of the other communities. You may ask: Why should the Harijans get so much? I pose another question: Why do you spend crores of money on the refugee problem? Is it because these displaced persons have suffered so much for the past four years that crores of money could be got from the Central Government? For centuries these Harijans have been suffering and today it is Pakistan which is responsible for the suffering of the refugees. Permit me to tell you that the Caste Hindus are alone responsible for our suffering. I ask: Why do you want a share in our own humble grant which is given to us? This does not mean that I am opposed to facilities being given to these refugees. I welcome all facilities and privileges given to the refugees and I wish that many more rights are given to these unfortunate brethren who have come to this country as refugees. We have been refugees for a much longer period and you have to see that the sins that you have committed are not carried over to the next generation and bear bad results.

Therefore, I would urge upon the Maulana Saheb once again that in recommending students for higher studies in foreign countries, sufficient care must be taken to see that deserving Harijan students are also encouraged. As far as I know, many Governments hide themselves under technical grounds and say this and that and usually they do not afford facilities to the Harijans.

श्री बीरबल सिंह : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज यहां पर शिक्षा के आय व्ययक पर विचार हो रहा है । हमारे शिक्षा के मंत्री मौलाना साहब बड़े विद्वान हैं और उन के ही हाथ में मंत्रालय का भार है । इस कारण हम को पूरी आशा है कि हमारी शिक्षा ठीक तरह से चलेगी । इन वर्षों में मौलाना साहब ने शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जो कार्य किये हैं वह बहुत कुछ हमारी उन्नति के लिये किये गये हैं । लेकिन जैसा हम लोग चाहते थे और जितनी आशायें हम लोगों ने मौलाना साहब से लगाई थीं उतनी उन्नति शिक्षा की नहीं हो रही है । हम लोग इतनी उन्नति से संतुष्ट नहीं हैं । शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जितना व्यय होना चाहिये उतना नहीं हो रहा है । अगर दूसरे देशों को देखा जाय, जैसा कि अभी हमारे मित्र ने बतलाया कि इंगलैंड में शिक्षा के ऊपर कितना व्यय किया जाता है, रूस में शिक्षा के ऊपर ३५ प्रतिशत व्यय किया जाता है जब कि वह अपने देश के डिफेन्स के ऊपर केवल २० प्रतिशत ही व्यय करता है ।

यद्यपि हमारे देश में भिन्न राज्यों का विषय है लेकिन सब कुछ मिला कर अगर देखा जाय तो शिक्षा के ऊपर बहुत कम व्यय हो रहा है । शिक्षा ऐसी चीज है जिस पर सब कुछ निर्भर करता है । हमारा जो लोकतंत्र कायम हुआ है उस की सफलता शिक्षा के ऊपर ही निर्भर करती है । हम को अपने देशवासियों को शिक्षित करना है और इस के साथ ही साथ हमको अपने देश को हर क्षेत्र में, समाज के क्षेत्र में, राजनीति के क्षेत्र में, उद्योग-धन्धों के क्षेत्र में नेता पैदा करने हैं । इन सब बातों के लिये हम को ध्यान देना है । हमारे लिये यह आवश्यक है कि हम अपनी शिक्षा पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा जोर दें । इस के साथ ही साथ हम को अपने विश्वविद्यालयों पर भी अधिक जोर देने की आवश्यकता है ।

[श्री बीरबल सिंह]

विश्वविद्यालयों की इस समय जो हालत है, माननीय अध्यक्षजी, वह आप को अच्छी तरह से विदित है। सारे देश में जो विश्वविद्यालय हैं उन की पैसे की कमी के कारण बड़ी खराब हालत है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय के ऊपर २५ लाख रुपये का क़र्ज़ा है। बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के ऊपर भी इसी तरह क़र्ज़ा है और देश में जितने विश्वविद्यालय हैं उन की भी आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत ही खराब है। इस के लिये हमारी केन्द्रीय गवर्नमेंट को कुछ सहायता करना आवश्यक है। बजट को देखने से मालूम होता है कि एक करोड़ २१ लाख रुपया यूनीवर्सिटी की शिक्षा पर इस साल के बजट में रखा गया है। केन्द्र के हाथ में चार यूनिवर्सिटियां हैं। हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय को गत वर्ष जहां पर कि ३२ लाख रुपये दिये गये थे, इस बजट में केवल २५ लाख रुपये ही रखे गये हैं। अभी दो तीन दिन पहले समाचार पत्रों में यह समाचार निकला है कि वहां पर बी० ऐस० सी० (B.Sc.) पास करने के बाद ऐम० ऐस० सी० (M. Sc.) में जो विद्यार्थी जायेंगे उन के लिये स्थान नहीं है और इस समय साइन्स की, शिक्षा की हमें कितनी आवश्यकता है इस को आप को बतलाने की ज़रूरत नहीं है। विज्ञान की तरफ़ लोगों की रुचि भी है, लेकिन पढ़ाई के लिये स्थान बहुत कम है, जो विद्यार्थी विज्ञान पढ़ना चाहते हैं उन के लिये स्थान नहीं होता। सारे देश में हज़ारों विद्यार्थी जो कि विज्ञान पढ़ना चाहते हैं, उन के लिये यूनिवर्सिटीज में स्थान नहीं मिलता। आज कल यह हालत है। इसलिये मैं आशा करूंगा कि हमारे मौलाना साहब इन बातों पर विचार करेंगे और यद्यपि यूनिवर्सिटीयों को राज्य सरकारों से भी रुपया मिलता है, लेकिन राज्य सरकारों के पास इतना पैसा नहीं है कि वह यूनिवर्सिटीज को अधिक सहायता दे सकें। जो केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं उन को तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को सहायता देना आवश्यक है ही, और जितनी सहायता मिल रही है उतनी पर्याप्त नहीं है और इस से अधिक मिलनी चाहिये। लेकिन इस के अलावा जो राज्यों की यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं उन को भी केन्द्रीय सरकार को अधिक सहायता देनी चाहिये। एक करोड़ २१ लाख रुपये जो विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा के लिये रखे गये हैं वह पर्याप्त नहीं है। इस को काफ़ी ज्यादा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। केन्द्रीय गवर्नमेंट को मेरा यह सुझाव है कि उस को यूनीवर्सिटी शिक्षा और बुनियादी शिक्षा इन दोनों पर ही ज्यादा ज़ोर देना चाहिये। यूनिवर्सिटी की शिक्षा के लिये जितना पैसा रखा गया है उस को और अधिक बढ़ाना चाहिये। बुनियादी शिक्षा के लिये भी जो पैसा रखा गया है वह बहुत कम है। मैं देखता हूं कि पंच वर्षीय योजना में केवल ४ करोड़ रुपये पांच वर्ष के लिये रखे गये हैं, यह पर्याप्त नहीं है। हमारे जो अध्यापक हैं, हमारी जो जनता है, वह बहुत ही अशिक्षित है। सारे देश में मुश्किल से १५ फ़ीस दी भी पढ़े लिखे लोग नहीं हैं। और देश में इस सम्बन्ध में हमें बहुत काम करना है। हम तो यह आशा करते हैं कि इस सम्बन्ध में इस तरह से काम किया जायगा कि जल्द से जल्द पांच वर्ष के अन्दर ऐसा प्रबन्ध हो कि कोई बिना पढ़ा लिखा न रह जाय। तो इस तरफ़ भी गवर्नमेंट को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

एक बात की तरफ़ मैं और शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। हमारे विधान में यह रखा गया है कि १५ वर्ष के अन्दर हिन्दी के द्वारा सारा काम होगा।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : विधान में यह भी रखा गया है कि १० वर्ष के अन्दर प्राइमरी शिक्षा जो तेरह वर्ष तक की उमर तक लाजमी हो जाय, इस का भी आप ध्यान रखें।

श्री वीरबल सिंह : जैसा मेरे मित्र भार्गव जी ने बताया विधान में यह भी है कि १० वर्ष के अन्दर सारे देश में प्राथमिक शिक्षा अनिवार्य हो जानी चाहिये। तो दस वर्ष में से विधान को बने हुये दो वर्ष से अधिक हो गये और हम को स्वतन्त्र हुये भी पांच वर्ष हो गये। अब पांच वर्ष के बजाय दो वर्ष का ही हिसाब लगायें तो भी आठ वर्ष और हैं जिस में अनिवार्य शिक्षा हम को सारे देश में करनी है। तो इस की ओर तेज़ी के साथ हमें अपना क़दम उठाना पड़ेगा।

दूसरी चीज़ जिस की तरफ़ मैं हाउस का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं वह हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में है। हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में हमारे विधान में रखा हुआ है कि १५ वर्ष के अन्दर सारे देश का कार्य हिन्दी में होने लगेगा। तो इस के लिये हमें बहुत तेज़ी से काम करना है। हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में मंत्रिमंडल के शिक्षा मंत्रित्व में एक अलग विभाग खोला गया है और उस के लिये एक समिति भी बनी है। तो जो अहिन्दी प्रान्त हैं उन में हिन्दी की पढ़ाई का अधिक प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। जहां तक हिन्दी का सम्बन्ध हमारे इस हाउस से है मैं देखता हूं कि यहां पर ज्यादातर भाषण अंग्रेज़ी में होते हैं। हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के जो मित्र हैं वह हिन्दी के भाषण को, खास तौर से मंत्री लोगों के हिन्दी के भाषण को, सुनना भी नहीं पसन्द करते। अभी हमारा जो एक डैलीगेशन चीन गया था उन्होंने बताया कि वहां पर वह सज्जन जब बात करते थे तो अंग्रेज़ी में यह लोग कहते थे, उस का चीनी भाषा में अनुवाद होता था और फिर वह चीनी भाषा में जवाब देते थे और फिर उस जवाब का अंग्रेज़ी में अनुवाद होता था।

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी : On a point of order, Sir. माननीय मैम्बर ने यह बताया कि विरोधी दल हिन्दी सुनने के लिये तैयार नहीं है, यह मैं ठीक नहीं समझता। यह कहना कि तमाम विरोधी दल हिन्दी सुनने के लिये तैयार नहीं है ग़लत है। चन्द लोगों को छोड़ कर तमाम विरोधी लोग हिन्दी सुनने को तैयार हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must only state the point of order and not enter into a discussion or arguments.

The hon. Member ought not to say that any person who wants the speeches to be made in English is in the *virodhi dal*. Nobody is an enemy here.

श्री वीरबल सिंह : मेरा मतलब है कि, जैसा मेरे मित्र ने कहा, विरोधी दल के सब लोग नहीं, बल्कि थोड़े से लोग हैं जो हिन्दी नहीं सुनना चाहते।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No aspersions ought to be made on any hon. Member of this House. A suggestion may be made.

श्री वीरबल सिंह तो हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा काम होना चाहिये। जैसा कि मैं बतला रहा था, वहां पर चीन में एक अध्यापक थे। जब उन से पूछा गया कि आप का क्या विषय है तो उन्होंने बतलाया कि उन का विषय अंग्रेज़ी था। अंग्रेज़ी के अध्यापक होते हुये भी वह उस मीटिंग में, जो कि बिलकुल इनफ़ारमल (Informal) थी, अंग्रेज़ी में बात नहीं करते थे, बल्कि अपनी भाषा में बात करते थे। लेकिन हमारे इस हाउस में सारी बातें अंग्रेज़ी में होती हैं और अंग्रेज़ी में ही सब भाषण होते हैं और हिन्दी के भाषण को लोग सुनना भी पसन्द नहीं करते। इसलिये मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा

[श्री बीरबल सिंह]

कि इस सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा तेजी से काम होना चाहिये जिससे जल्दी से जल्दी हिन्दी भाषा में सारा काम होने लगे ।

एक बात की तरफ़ मैं और ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । जिस समय सन् १९२१ में असहयोग आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ था उस समय बहुत से राष्ट्रीय विद्यालय खुले थे । उन में से अब केवल दो रह गये हैं, एक तो दिल्ली में जामिया मिलिया और दूसरा बनारस में काशी विद्यापीठ । जामिया मिलिया के ऊपर तो हमारी गवर्नमेंट की कृपा है, इस का मुझे सन्तोष है और प्रसन्नता है । लेकिन काशी विद्यापीठ को अभी तक गवर्नमेंट की तरफ़ से कोई सहायता नहीं मिली है ।

مولانا آزاد : ملی ہے -

श्री बीरबल सिंह : पंद्रह हजार रुपये की एक एड हाक ग्रांट (*Ad hoc grant*) इस सम्बन्ध में मिली है लेकिन वह पर्याप्त नहीं है । इस बजट में भी शायद १० हजार रुपये रखे गये हैं । तो मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा मन्त्री महोदय से कि काशी विद्यापीठ की ओर भी ध्यान दें । काशी विद्यापीठ ने स्वतन्त्रता के आन्दोलन में काफ़ी काम किया है और खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश में । हर एक आन्दोलन में वह केन्द्र रहा है । इस समय भी पार्लियामेंट में वहां के १८ शास्त्री यहां सदस्य हैं और स्वतन्त्रता के आन्दोलन में काशी विद्यापीठ ने जो काम किया है वह सारे देश में विदित है । तो मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री मौलाना साहब से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि काशी विद्यापीठ की तरफ़ भी वे ध्यान दें और उस की भी सहायता करें ।

(*English translation of the above speech*)

Shri Birbal Singh (Jaunpur Distt.-East): On the occasion of the consideration of the Demand for Grants for the Education Ministry today, I want to express the hope that educational problems of our country would be ably handled by our learned Minister of Education Maulana Azad. The steps taken by him in the last few years with regard to education have been taken with a view to improve the state of affairs. But the hopes we entertained with regard to progress in education have not been fulfilled in their entirety. We are not satisfied with the degree of progress made. The amount spent on education falls short of what it should be, if we take into account the percentage of expenditure on education to the total expenditure in other countries. Just now an hon. Member has mentioned the expenditure on education in Britain and has also pointed out that in the Soviet Union the expenditure on education is 35 per cent. of the total budgeted expenditure, whereas that on defence it is only 20 per cent.

Although it is a State subject in our country, the overall expenditure on education is very inadequate. Much depends on education. The success of our democracy depends on it. We have to educate our countrymen and have to produce leaders in social, political, industrial and in every other sphere. In order to achieve these objectives, it is essential that we should put the maximum of emphasis on education and turn our attention to the universities.

Sir, you are well aware of the plight of our universities due to lack of funds. The Allahabad University in Uttar Pradesh is in debt to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs. The Banaras University is also in debt and the financial situation of all the universities is very critical. It is necessary that our Government should come to the rescue of these institutions. A sum of Rs. 1 crore 21 lakhs has been provided for university education in this Budget. There are four central Universities. The provision for Banaras University this year is Rs. 25 lakhs as against Rs. 32 lakhs last year. A news item appeared in newspapers a couple of days ago that seats for M. Sc. in that University won't be available. It is needless to stress the necessity of instruction in Science in our country. People like to study Science but they cannot find enough seats. There are thousands in our country who would like to study Science but they do not find a place in universities. I hope that Maulana Azad would give due consideration to these matters. Al-

though the universities receive financial help from the State Governments yet their financial resources do not permit them to help the universities adequately. The Central Government do give financial help, which is inadequate, to the central Universities; they should extend the same to State universities as well. The amount of Rs. 1,21,00,000 provided for university education is not sufficient. It should be increased adequately. I suggest that the Central Government should lay stress on university and basic education. I find that the provision made for basic education also is inadequate, being Rs. four crores only, for a period of five years. Our people are illiterate and the teachers also are not properly educated. The percentage of literacy is only 15 in our country and we shall have to do a lot to raise it. We expect that such measures should be taken without delay as to eradicate illiteracy within a period of five years. The Government should turn their attention towards this.

I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Education towards the provision in the Constitution regarding the replacement of English by Hindi as the language for all official purposes within a period of 15 years.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): Also bear in mind the provision for making primary education compulsory upto the age of thirteen within ten years.

Shri Birbal Singh: As my hon. friend Shri Bhargava has pointed out, the provision for making primary education compulsory throughout the country within ten years is also there. It is more than two years that our Constitution came into effect and the fifth year of our Independence is nearing completion. Two years out of the stipulated period of ten years have elapsed and we have eight years to make primary education compulsory. We shall have to accelerate our progress in this direction.

Another matter towards which I wish to draw the attention of the House is the provision in our Constitution regarding Hindi. We must look sharp if we want to make it the official language within 15 years. A separate section has been opened in the Ministry of Education, and a committee has been appointed in this connection. Arrangements for teaching Hindi in non-Hindi speaking areas should be strengthened. I find that most of the speeches in this House are delivered in English. Our hon. friends of the Opposition do not like to listen to Hindi speeches, especially those of the Ministers. I was told that the members of the recent Cultural Delegation to China, spoke in English which had to be translated into Chinese and answers in Chinese had to be translated into English.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami (Kushtagi): On a point of order, Sir, I do not think the statement made by the hon. Member, that members of the Opposition are not prepared to listen to Hindi speeches, is correct. It is wrong to say that no members of the Opposition are prepared to listen to Hindi speeches. All the members of the Opposition, barring a few, are prepared to listen to Hindi speeches.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must only state the point of order and not enter into a discussion or arguments. The hon. Member ought not to say that any person who wants the speeches to be made in English is in the *virodhi dal*. Nobody is an enemy here.

Shri Birbal Singh: What I mean is, as my hon. friend pointed out, not all but some of the Members of the Opposition do not like to listen to speeches in Hindi.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No aspersions ought to be made on any member of this House. A suggestion may be made.

Shri Birbal Singh: We should work more for the cause of Hindi. As I was saying, in China a teacher was asked as to what his subject was. He replied that his subject was English. But he did not talk in English in that informal meeting but in his own language. On the other hand, in this House most of the business is conducted in English, most of the speeches are delivered in that language and some people do not want to listen to Hindi speeches. In view of this I would request that we should work with greater speed in this regard so that all work may be done in Hindi.

I would like to mention another thing. In 1921, at the time of the launching of the Non-Co-operation Movement, many national (educational) institutions were started, of which only two remain till this day, namely the Jamia Millia, Delhi and Kashi Vidyapith, Banaras. I am glad that the Government are very kind on Jamia Millia but the Kashi Vidyapith has not received any help from the Government.

Maulana Azad: No, it has.

Shri Birbal Singh: It has received an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 15,000 but that is not enough. Perhaps a provision for a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been made in this Budget also. So I would request the hon. Minister to pay attention to Kashi Vidyapith also. This institution has done quite a lot of work in the freedom struggle of the country especially in Uttar Pradesh as all are aware. That has been a centre of every movement. Even now 18 *shastris* of the Vidyapith are M.Ps. I would request the hon. Minister of Education to help this institution also.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I rise to speak in support of the cut motions already mentioned by the Speaker covering the various aspects of the Education Budget.

Only yesterday we heard a lot from the hon. Prime Minister about the 'inheritances' from the British Imperialism. Certainly, one of the 'glorious' inheritances of the Congress Government from the British Imperialism in India is the educational policy. As I examine the figures under the different heads and compare their total with the grand total of the General Budget, and also think of the percentage of literacy in this country, I cannot but feel that the Government of India does not attach any more importance to education than they used to do during the direct British rule. True, the Government of India have provided a fraction of their Budget, about six crores or something more under this head; true, they have also expressed pious wishes that more will be spent when the financial position improves, but as we see today, the people are nowhere in the picture. There is no campaign for the removal of mass illiteracy; there is no campaign for the education of the people. It is just like the statements of the old imperialists here. I would just refer to the Charter Act of 1813 wherein they directed that after defraying all expenses for defence, for commercial establishments and other expenditure, the little that would be left as a surplus would be spent for education. Here we see the same policy is being followed by the so-called Independent Government of India. So far as the education of the people is concerned, what is the position today? We see that not more than 15 per cent. of the people know how to read or write.

An Hon. Member: Forty per cent.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: There are places where even three or four per cent. cannot read and write, but in no case will it be more than 15 per cent. Anyway, we see that although there are certain schools and colleges now being established in some areas there were a large number of schools which have been abolished. A college in West Bengal established after the name of the hallowed memory of Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar has been abolished, has been refused affiliation. More than 50 per cent. of the students used to come out successful from that college and it was abolished because of a deficit of eight or nine thousand rupees a year. And that college was established after 1947.

We see today that the Government are not earnest about the principles which they themselves have enunciated. I refer to the Directive Principles under article 45 of the Constitution of India. Therein it has been said that in the course of ten years from the commencement of the Constitution, the people will be provided with facilities for free and compulsory primary education. It may be that the States are mainly responsible for the primary education and the Centre is responsible for research and other higher things, but the States are to be provided grants by the Centre for help to colleges and also to other institutions. But we see that the percentage of literacy is very low and the Government of India are not paying sufficient attention to social education or to the education of the people.

Government very often speak of the co-operation of the people for nation building purposes. How can the people co-operate, how can the people understand things when they are not educated properly? Education is the dynamics of democracy. We speak of democracy, but we do not democratise, we do not attempt to democratise education. There is the grand Five Year Plan, the Nehru Plan incorporated into the Colombo Plan, adjusted to the Technical Aid Plan, of U.S.A. There only a provision of some Rs. 123 crores is made for a period of five years—Rs. 91 crores by the States and Rs. 32 crores by the Centre. That means that only about Rs. four per head will be spent so far as education is concerned during the period of five years.

There is the education of the backward classes. Much has already been said, and I would only like to add that these backward classes or tribes have not become backward for their own fault. They have become backward because of the lack of equal opportunity, because they have been deprived of their right of education.

and it would be criminal negligence on the part of a civilised Government to allow them to remain in that condition and not to develop them properly.

I do not want to enter into this controversy over language here. But so far as the provision in the Budget is concerned, I find that last year some one lakh of rupees was spent for the propagation of a certain language. I have no quarrel with any language. Of course, I love my mother tongue more than any other language, although I have no hesitation to use some other language when occasion arises. When there is any expenditure, it has to be seen that it is properly spent. We see that last year about Rs. 6,600 was given to the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad, Rs. 36,000 to Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Aligarh, Hindi Prachar Sabha Rs. 36,000 and Linguistic Society nothing. So this was the amount spent last year, and I do not know for which purpose it was spent. If it was spent for the development of regional languages, then there are many other regional languages for the development of which something must have been allocated. If it was for the teaching and the propagation of the Rashtra Bhasha, Hindi, then, this money should have been spent more in non-Hindi speaking areas than in the Hindi-speaking areas. Nothing or very little has been spent in non-Hindi speaking areas. So far as the provision for this year is concerned, we see the same picture. It may be that some of the assistance is for other organisations in other areas also, but the figures that we see do not tell that tale.

We see that the tuition fees, the examination fees and prices of books have gone up and in some cases the tuition fees have been raised by 50 per cent., sometimes 100 per cent And the people are hardly in a position to cope with this expenditure. As for the condition of teachers, we see they are ill-paid. College education is in a crisis. College teachers are paid sometimes not more than Rs. 100 per month. As for primary teachers, they do not get more than Rs. 25 in certain areas. So, if this is the way in which we are going to develop our education, provide education facilities to the people, then we are nowhere.

I have to say something about culture. We have provided several lakhs of rupees for the exchange of scholarships, and know that although there is so much talk of neutrality, of an independent policy, we see that at least in the sphere of education, there is no independent policy, because half the world has been blocked to us, and although there are highly industrialised countries like Czechoslovakia, no student has been sent there. Perhaps, there was an objection from the Education Ministry. The Czechoslovak Government wanted to provide facilities for students, but nobody was allowed because there was a likelihood of the students being influenced by Communism.

Then, about the "History of the Freedom Movement". When the Government party is going to write that history, it would not be an objective study, and so it is to be considered whether this large grant should be allotted for that purpose. About one lakh of rupees was provided for the financial year 1951-52. We do not now how far the work has progressed. We would like to have a report from the hon. Minister how far the work has progressed. But a lot of money has already been spent.

Then, as for expenditure abroad, we see lakhs of rupees are being spent in the U.S.A. and U.K. to look after the students. Then we see that thousands of books are being purchased in the U.S.A., and although there are books for technical education and for other subjects by other countries, we are not buying books from those countries. So, there is no freedom of thought, no free education, so far as the educational policy of the Government of India is concerned.

Then, about the national laboratory. We know that ours is a country full of vast resources, but to develop them, we require the services of expert scientists and also there should be provision for adequate development. But the national laboratory is not doing that work. The American assistance on which we so much rely is not available when we need it. We required sulphur, but the American Government did not export sulphur when we needed it. We could extract sulphur from pyrites, but our national laboratories are not utilising this pyrites. What is the purpose of these national laboratories then?

I have to say many things about higher education, but there is no time. With regard to the Janata College, it is a matter of shame that for every little thing, we should run to America. For our rural development, we could at least rely on our own things. But it has become the principle with the Government of India to run to the United States of America for anything and everything. I say this is a matter of shame.

[Shri N. B. Chowdhury]

On the top of everything, there is the financial question. We know it is there. But how can we solve that problem unless we change our ideas? There is scope for more revenues, but we do not tap fully our own resources. The domination of the foreign powers still continues in the economic sphere of our country. We want more money for our educational development, but we cannot have it so long as the present heavy drain on our resources is going to continue.

There are the jute mills, the tea gardens and the mines. We are not the owners of them. There are persons who are taking away money from our country, as the owners of these. So long as we do not utilise our national wealth for the development of the country, so long as we do not use all our resources for our countrymen, we cannot have any educational development at all in our country.

Shri Meghnad Saha: My main object in moving my out motions is to focus the attention of the House on certain recommendations of the University Education Commission, which have been lying before the Government for the last three years, without any action being taken on them. I am to tell the House that the University Commission was appointed by the Government of India in 1948, to survey the position of higher education in this country. It was presided over by no less a personage than Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, who is one of the most eminent educationists of our country, a philosopher of international importance and now Vice-President of the Republic. There are many useful recommendations which the University Commission has made. One would have thought that a set of resolutions coming from such a highly placed body would receive the serious attention of the Government of India. But I regret to see that all these three years, action has not been taken on any one of them. I cannot give in detail all the recommendations, but I shall just invite the attention of the House to only a few. These are:

Firstly, University education should be on the Concurrent List. Under the present circumstances, University education is a State subject. The Commission found that this has led to a deterioration of University education standards and to many other unpleasant things;

Secondly, that the President of the Republic should be the Visitor of all the Universities of India;

Thirdly, it should be the concern of the Central Government to provide ample finance for the development of Universities; and

Fourthly, the money so provided should be spent through an autonomous University Grants Commission, which should be properly constituted.

The University Commission visited almost all the Universities and higher educational institutions in India. They collected evidence from all kinds of people, from the heads of States, Education Ministers, distinguished educationists, men and women interested in public life and all of them said that it was rather bad when the Constitution was framed, to have made education a State subject. I shall just read an extract from their report:

> "Nearly all our witnesses have expressed their opinion as to the proper category for University education, as to whether it should be Central, Concurrent or Provincial. A minority, but a minority including very important witnesses thought that it should be wholly Central; a very large majority of University spokesmen and public men and women thought that it should be Concurrent. Practically the only witnesses who thought that it should be Provincial were representatives of only one or two State Governments. The concensus of opinion was that it should be a Concurrent subject."

I find that the Planning Commission has also stated that it should be a Concurrent subject.

Why should it be a Concurrent subject? The University provides us with the best brains of the country. We found that almost in all the Provinces, the Universities are pulling in different directions; there is no unity of purpose. We found that sometimes they are following policies which are highly provincial and detrimental to the cause of unity. We found that many of the Universities were being made tools of State politics. We were convinced that education should be free from all taints of Provincialism, that our Universities should train a number of high class workers, brain workers, in the interests of the country as a whole. Therefore, it was thought that

it should be a Central subject, and if not wholly a Central subject, at least a Concurrent subject.

Then we found that Universities were grossly under-financed, for the tasks they are attempting. We want to undertake reconstruction of the country on a vast scale. We require very good workers, we require good lawyers, good doctors, good engineers, technical men, scientific men of all types who can undertake the vast work of reconstruction. If you read the Russian Five Year Plan, you will find that a very good part of the Plan is devoted to the question of training of personnel. Why? Because without good personnel, without properly trained engineers, technicians, and scientists, you cannot reconstruct this country. All your thoughts of reconstruction in this country without highly trained personnel would be idle day-dreams. We found that for this purpose, the Universities were grossly under-financed, and the State Governments had absolutely no money with which they could come to the help of the Universities; we saw no possibility that the Provinces could provide the whole of the necessary expenditure. The Commission therefore, came to a sort of compromise that as far as education up to B.A. or B.Sc. stage was concerned, it should be wholly a State subject, as far as post-graduate studies were concerned, that is, M.A., M.Sc. and research work and higher professional education, like medical, engineering, and technical, the expenditure should be shared half and half between the State Governments and the Centre. We wanted to ensure that the States should not wash off their hands entirely from the responsibility of higher education. They should give as much money as they can afford. At the same time, the Centre also should be interested in the work.

I might perhaps say in this connection, that the grants of most of the Universities have remained what they were before the Second World War, while the price of a rupee has gone down to one-fourth of its pre-war value. This is a very sad state of affairs. You find that most of the teachers are underpaid, and our laboratories are without equipment, standard of education is very unsatisfactory and there is a state of despondency everywhere in University quarters. You find in several Universities—my own old University of Allahabad for example—there is an Enquiry Committee because over-enthusiastic University authorities have overspent their budget. Actually, these people were actuated with the highest of motives. They wanted to provide education for the growing needs of the country and it was a mockery of fate that they should be punished for their enthusiasm.

This state of affairs is not peculiar to this country alone. In England the Universities found, at the end of the Second World War, that they were grossly under-financed. The British Government appointed a University Grants Committee. The University Grants Committee was given a magnificent sum of £30 million, a little over 1/100th part of their national budget, in order that these Universities may be financed properly for the great task of post-war reconstruction. Today you find that the great Universities like Oxford and Cambridge, which before the war refused to take any money from the Government, are having 50 to 60 per cent. of their receipts from the grants made through the University Grants Committee.

Let me draw the attention of this House to the great work which is being done in the University Division in Russia. I have a copy of the latest number of *'Nature'* with me. Russia, as you know, during the war bled like anything; they lost about one crore and 40 lakhs of people; their country was devastated and blasted by the war, to a degree unknown in history. But they have courageously undertaken the reconstruction of the Universities. For Moscow University alone they have got new quarters, new buildings at a cost of £70 million which comes to about 100 crores of rupees. But Moscow is only one of the Universities. Others also have been reconstructed. I had a talk with Dr. Radhakrishnan—he was present at the opening of this new University of Moscow—and he said: "I wish it was possible for me to witness similar occasions more frequently in my own country". Unfortunately we are doing nothing for the Universities; they are being allowed to go to rack and ruin.

The Commission thought that this state of affairs could be mended only if the Centre spent a certain amount of its Budget for helping Universities and other higher professional institutions. The Kher Committee which was appointed by the Education Ministry said that at least ten per cent. of the Budget of the Centre should be spent on education. That was in the year 1948. Now, what is ten per cent. of the Centre's budget? I think it is not a big piece of arithmetic, it comes

[Shri Meghnad Saha]

to 40 crores of rupees. But what is the total educational Budget of the Centre? A very magnificent sum of five to six crores! The recommendation of the University Commission was that an additional amount of 4½ crores of rupees to start with and about 12 crores of rupees ultimately, should be spent on the improvement of University education. This should be done through the medium of a University Grants Commission, which was to be an autonomous body having the status of the Federal Public Service Commission. The task of distributing this grant will be vested in a wholetime Chairman and a number of wholetime workers, who will be assisted by a panel of experts on the model of the University Grants Committee of Great Britain. It has to make periodic surveys of the work of all the Universities and wherever it finds that any University requires assistance, it will give the money and supervise that the money is properly spent. It will also found new Chairs or new Departments wherever necessary. But we find that all these recommendations are long before the Government and nothing has been done.

11 A.M.

I have just read in the bulletin which has been supplied to us by the Ministry of Education that they are going to set up a University Grants Committee. The purpose for setting up this University Grants Committee is given from their report:

> "Under the Five Year Plan, a sum of 4·8 crores of rupees has been allotted for higher education and research during the next five years and it is expected that out of this grant, a sum of Rs. 1·2 crores will be available for development schemes while the other for technical education and scientific research".

Only a small sum of Rs. 34·2 lakhs has been provided in the Budget estimates for 1952-53. Our recommendation was a sum of Rs. 4½ crores to start with. We have got less than 1/15th—only Rs. 34 lakhs. But worse than that is the agency which is contemplated to be created for giving effect to this.

I might tell the House that there has been a University Grants Committee, I think, since 1948. This Grants Committee was simply a subordinate section of the Education Ministry. When it died a natural death, I never knew. I thought I was still a member. But I am told on enquiry that it has died a natural death.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee (Calcutta South-East): But you are alive.

Shri Meghnad Saha: According to the Ministry, I do not continue as a member.

This is the kind of Committee which is sought to be revived. You are trying to blow life into the carcass of a horse long dead to draw the chariot of your educational progress. This is the proposal which is now before the House. As an educationist, I protest that though you are aping the British, you have taken from the British nothing but the name. Almost all the features of the British University Grants Committee are absent in the proposal which our Education Ministry has brought before us. There is nothing but name and we find this is not only true of this University Grants Committee but also of many other institutions which have been brought into existence by our national Government. They take only the name, but not the spirit.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Hazaribagh West): But there is no national Government.

Shri Meghnad Saha: Now I may tell this for the ear of our Finance Minister that the British University Grants Committee is not a Committee of the Ministry of Education. It is a Committee of the Treasury, which means a lot. As far as the distribution of money for the Universities is concerned, the Ministry of Education have no say in the matter. They receive the money separately from the Treasury and distribute it according to their own findings and according to their own judgment. I want our University Grants Commission to be an autonomous body getting a fixed amount of money from the Treasury and distributing that money according to their judgment, to their findings and to their survey. They should be entrusted with the task of putting life into higher education in this country. I do not think that I shall take more of your time. There are certain things certainly to the credit of our Government. Take the National Laboratories. I must give the Prime Minister credit; it is due to his energy, to his initiative, that these National Laboratories have come into existence. We expect a good deal from them. Now the Secretary of the Education Ministry at pre-

sent is Dr. Bhatnagar, the Chief architect of these National Laboratories. Let me read a quotation from his writings about the relation between the National Laboratories and the Universities. He said not long ago, only in 1949:

> "While National Laboratories and Research Institutes will play an ever increasing part in furthering the application of science to industry, it is clear that ultimately we have to depend on the Universities for an even and constant flow of scientific workers and leaders imbued with zeal and a zest for research. Universities have been rightly recognised as the fountain-heads of knowledge and it is in their free atmosphere that we should look forward to vigorous pursuit of fundamental research. Fundamental research is the source from which extraordinary applications are likely to emerge and unless we keep ourselves in the forefront, contribution to applied research will also stop."

This is not the only place where Dr. Bhatnagar has expressed a similar opinion. He has said in a report to the Royal Society in 1946 which I am quoting here:

> "Those familiar with the facilities provided by the modern laboratories in America and Britain would find it hard to understand the handicaps that beset the scientific worker in India at every step. Lack of equipment, lack of accommodation, long hours of routine work due to insufficient teaching staff, and finally the eternal want of funds are some of the problems that handicap science teaching and scientific research in Indian Universitites. These circumstances should not be lost sight of when assessing the work done in India. The Government of India have no machinery for making grants to Universities and research bodies for scientific research."

So, here is the admission of the man on whom the responsibility has been put of revitalising University education and scientific research. I hope he will not forget what he said not long ago.

I may say in conclusion that I have been training now nearly two generations of students. I have got experience of American, British, Russian and other European Universities, of students as well as of teachers. Our young men yield to none, they yield to young men of no other country in their enthusiasm for work, in their thirst for knowledge, in their thirst for education. We have got in them very good seeds. But what field have we prepared for them? It is an arid waste. We teach the students elements of science, and inspire them with the ideal of work. They want to add to their stock of knowledge. But when they come to the laboratories, we cannot give them any assistance. Their life is one of frustration. The National Laboratories which you have erected will not satisfy our needs. You have erected a temple, but you have not made any provision that there should be a constant influx of trained votaries into the temple. There would be no life in the temple. If you want to instil life into this country, if you want to train a band of workers for the great work of reconstruction which has been the dream of all our national leaders, I would appeal to you that this policy of indifference, this policy of denial, be not allowed to go on. You must gird up your loins and find out money so that we can render sufficient assistance to the Universities and revitalise their activities. We must remember that in the Universities we have got a very good framework. That framework has become rusty. The contribution of India in science during the British regime particularly after the First World War has been glorious. Many of our scientists with very meagre means have attained international recognition. We do want that the generations that come after us should become far bigger scientists than we have been, and it is the duty of the country to provide them with the facilities, to provide them with the laboratories and libraries where they can get their training and serve their country and do the work which the country expects of them.

I appeal to the Education Minister that he will take no time in giving effect to the four recommendations which I have just cited and which I have just discussed, and I hope we shall have very soon a University Grants Commission which will be a committee of the Treasury with ample funds—at least Rs. five crores—so that we can undertake this great task of reconstruction of the Universities.

श्री बलवन्त सिन्हा मेहता : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रकृति ने हमारी भारत माता को काफ़ी प्राकृतिक साधन दिये हैं। हमारी भारत माता सुजलां सफलां शस्य श्यामलां और रत्न

[श्री बलवन्त सिन्हा मेहता]

गर्वा मानी गई है । आज भी इस प्रतिष्ठा को पुनः प्राप्त करने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि हमारे प्राकृतिक साधनों का विज्ञान के द्वारा अन्वेषण कर के उन का पूरा पूरा उपयोग किया जाय । आज हम को यह कहने पर बड़ा हर्ष होता है कि हमारी सरकार ने इस ओर काफ़ी अच्छा क़दम उठाया है । उस ने ऐसे नाज़ुक समय में भी हमारे यहां बड़ी बड़ी वैधशालायें, लैबोरेटरीज (प्रयोग-शालायें) अनुसंधान शालायें खोली हैं । देखने से पता लगेगा कि विज्ञान की कोई भी ऐसी शाखा बाक़ी नहीं रही है जिस में यहां पर अनुसन्धान नहीं किया जा सकता हो । इस समय हमारे देश के कई बड़े विद्वान उन में कार्य कर रहे हैं । सिवाय मैसूर राज्य के जो कि 'ब' पार्टस में आतो है, जितनी भी अभी तक लैबोरेटरीज खोली गई हैं वे सब 'ए' पार्टस के राज्यों में खोली गई हैं । यह वास्तव में एक खटकने वाली चीज है । मैं आप का ध्यान इस ओर विशेषकर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि भविष्य में 'ब' और 'स' पार्टस के राज्यों का भी ऐसी लेबोरेटरीज के खोलने में ध्यान रखा जाय ।

मैं आप का ध्यान कुछ ऐसे प्राकृतिक साधनों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं जिस से कि आप को महसूस होगा कि हमारे यहां पर कितने बहुमूल्य खनिज पदार्थ हैं और ऐसी कई चीजें उपलब्ध हैं जो सामरिक दृष्टि से, वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से और उपयोग की दृष्टि से बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण हैं । हमारे यहां राजस्थान में कई ऐसे बहुमूल्य खनिज पदार्थ हैं जो बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण होने पर भी आसानी से उपलब्ध हैं । मसलन बैरीलियम (Beryllium) यह राजस्थान में पाया जाता है और ऐटौमिक इनर्जी (atomic energy) में काम आता है । इसी तरह से टंगस्टन यह भारतवर्ष में सिवाय राजस्थान के और कहीं नहीं पाया जाता । इस का भाव ३० हज़ार रुपया प्रति टन था । आज कल इस का क्या भाव है यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है । मगर उम्मीद यही की जाती है कि आज कल इस के भाव और भी ऊंचे हो गये होंगे । इसी तरह से लैड (सीसा), (जस्ता) जिंक, सिलवर (चांदी), सोप स्टोन, माइका (अभ्रक), मैंगनीज, लिगनाइट, जिप्सम और ऐसबैस्टास वग़ैरह खनिज पदार्थ राजस्थान में निकाले जा रहे हैं । यही नहीं, इन के सिवाय तांबा, लोहा, पाईराईटस और भी कई प्रकार की धातु हैं जो कि राजस्थान में प्रचुर मात्रा में आसानी से उपलब्ध हो सकती हैं । यह सब पदार्थ जो राजस्थान में होते हैं बाहर के देशों में भेजे जाते हैं । यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि जो हमारे राष्ट्र का धन है वह सब विदेशों को जा रहा है और उस का हमारे यहां कुछ भी उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है । आशा है कि हम इन पदार्थों का अपने यहां उद्योगधन्धों में भविष्य में उपयोग करेंगे । मैं आप को यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे प्रान्त से काफ़ी मात्रा में जिस तरह के खनिज पदार्थ बाहर के देशों को भजे जा रहे हैं अगर हम इन पदार्थों का उपयोग अपने यहां पर करें तो इस में हज़ारों आदमी काम में लग सकते हैं । इस समय हमारे देश में जो कई हज़ारों की संख्या में नौजवान पढ़े लिखे हैं और बेकार बैठे हुए हैं वे भी इन कार्यों पर लग सकते हैं । मुझे यह भी मालूम है कि हमारे बहुत से नौजवान वैज्ञानिक शिक्षा प्राप्त कर के बेकार बैठे हुये हैं । हम इन बेकार शिक्षित नौजवानों को भी इस में लगा सकेंगे । लेकिन बड़े दुःख की बात है कि राजस्थान में और देश के कई भागों में इस प्रकार की बहुमूल्य चीजें उपलब्ध हैं मगर अभी तक हमारी सरकार की ओर से उन के बारे में पूरी सर्वे (survey) भी नहीं हुई है । सरकार

को चाहिये कि सारे देश में मिनरल सर्वे (mineral survey) करे। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि जहां पर ऐसी बहुमूल्य चीजें उपलब्ध हों वहां जल्दी से जल्दी अनुसन्धान कार्य आरम्भ किया जाना चाहिये।

राजस्थान में जो जस्ता और सीसा की खानें हैं वह संसार की बहुत प्राचीन खानों में से हैं। किन्तु अब तक भी सरकार को पता नहीं है कि उस में कितना रिजर्व है। इस का जल्दी से जल्दी पता लगाया जाना चाहिये। अभी तक इन का डिटेल्ड मैपिंग (detailed mapping) भी नहीं हो पाया है। यह बड़े ही दुःख की बात है। राजस्थान का जस्ता और सीसा बड़े महत्व की चीजें हैं। आज भी हजारों टनों की तादाद में उपलब्ध होता है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस का पूरा पता मिल जाने पर हमारे सारे भारतवर्ष की आवश्यकता को पूरी कर सकेगा।

इसी जस्ते के साथ जो कुछ भी डेटा (data) उपलब्ध है, उस से मालूम होता है कि २० या २५ हजार टन सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड (sulphuric acid) निकल सकता है, जो कि हमारी बेसिक इंडस्ट्री (basic industry) है और जिस के आधार पर बहुत से उद्योग धंधे चल सकते हैं। तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि इस का जल्दी से जल्दी अनुसंधान हो कर के इस का उपयोग होना चाहिये। अभी हाल में यह मालूम हुआ है कि जस्ता और सीसा की तरफ़ जब कि राजस्थान सरकार ने भारत सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया तो उस ने एक कमेटी इस के लिये बिठा दी है कि वह इस का अनुसंधान करे कि इस की — जिंक स्मेल्टिंग इंडस्ट्री (Zinc smelting industry) कहां लगे। कितने दुख की बात है कि जिस प्रदेश में, जिस प्रान्त में जो खनिज पदार्थ उत्पन्न हो उस की इंडस्ट्री दूसरे प्रान्त में बैठाई जाय। जो नीति अंग्रेजों ने बनाई थी उसी को यदि दुहराया गया तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह देश के लिये बहुत हानिकर होगा। मैं आप को मिसाल देना चाहता हूं कि जो सिंदरी फ़ैक्टरी है, जिस में कि फ़र्टिलाइजर्स (Fertilizers) बनते हैं, उस में जो जिप्सम (gypsum) आता है वह राजस्थान से आता है। अब आप देखिये कि कहां राजस्थान और कहां है वह सिंदरी फ़ैक्टरी। ऐसा मालूम हुआ है कि रोज एक हजार टन जिप्सम वहां जाता है तो आप सोचें कि इस के ट्रांसपोर्टेशन (Transportation) में कितना खर्च पड़ता है और वह वहां जा कर कितना महंगा पड़ता है। तो जो चीज जहां हो वहीं उस की इंडस्ट्री खोली जानी चाहिये। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस के लिये कोई कमेटी बिठाने की आवश्यकता थी, आवश्यकता यह देखने की थी कि किस तरह से चीजों को जुटाया जाय जिस से इन्डस्ट्री वहां उसी स्थान पर लग सके और क्या बाई-प्रोडक्ट्स (bye-products) हों जिन से अन्य उद्योग धन्धों व व्यापार को मदद मिले। मुझे यह सुन कर ताज्जुब हुआ कि उस कमेटी के चेयरमैन ऐसे रखे गये हैं जो किसी फर्म से कनेक्टेड (connected) हैं। वे अपने ही यहां या आसपास के स्थान के सिवा दूसरा स्थान क्यों पसंद करेंगे। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि जहां ऐसा मामला आये तो उस में इन्डस्ट्री कामर्स विभाग के साथ अन्य विभागों का कोआर्डिनेशन (co-ordination) हो कर यह देखना चाहिये कि इंडस्ट्री वहां कैसे लगायी जा सकती है।

अभी हाल में हमारे देश के बहुत बड़े विद्वान सर विश्वेशर्या ने अपने भाषण

[श्री बलवन्त सिन्हा मेहता]

में कहा था कि प्रत्येक प्रान्त में कम से कम तीन इंडस्ट्री (आधारभूत) लगनी चाहियें। अगर हम किसी प्रान्त की उन्नति करना चाहते हैं तो यह जरूरी है कि वहां कुछ बेसिक इंडस्ट्री लगे। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ़ भी जाना चाहिये और जहां जहां खनिज आदि पदार्थ मिलें वहां वहां उसी की इंडस्ट्री लगाई जानी चाहियें।

राजस्थान में पैट्रोलियम (petroleum) के लिये भी बहुत संभावना मानी जाती है। लेकिन इस की तरफ़ कोई खास ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। अगर इस की खोज की जायगी तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी कमी पूरी हो सकती है।

इस के अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि केमिकल फ़ैक्टरी (chemical factory) के लिये बहुत स्कोप (क्षेत्र) है। राजस्थान में सोडियम सल्फ़ेट की एक ही इंडस्ट्री है जो मैं समझता हूं कि अन्यत्र कहीं नहीं है और अगर उस के उत्पादन का ठीक प्रबन्ध किया जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह भारत की आवश्यकताओं के अलावा विदेशों की आवश्यकता की भी पूरा कर सकती है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस इंडस्ट्री के साथ यह नहीं देखा जाता कि उन को क्या कठिनाइयां हैं। उन के मार्ग में बहुत सारी कठिनाइयां आ रही हैं।

इसी तरह से राजस्थान में सब से ज्यादा साल्ट (नमक) सांभर में होता है। यहां करोड़ों टन बिट्नंस जो कि साल्ट बनाने के बाद बचा रहता है पड़े हुए हैं इस से बहुत से बाई-प्राडक्ट्स (bye-products) बनाये जा सकते हैं जिन का कि उपयोग केमिकल इंडस्ट्री में होता है। इस तरह से हमारे यहां बहुत सी इंडस्ट्रीज चलाई जा सकती हैं जिन से कि भारतवर्ष की आवश्यकता को पूरा किया जा सकता है।

दूसरे मैं एक खास ध्यान इस बात की तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जो वर्तमान मिनरल कनसेशन रूल्स (mineral concession rules) हैं उन में तात्कालिक परिवर्तन होना जरूरी है। इसमें डेड रेंट (dead rent) और रायलटी (royalty) के सम्बन्ध में काफ़ी लोगों को शिकायतें हैं और एक खास बात यह है कि मामूली व्यक्ति को कोई मौक़ा नहीं है। जिस के पास पैसा है वही काम कर सकता है। पैसा ही धन माना गया है लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि यह खयाल ग़लत है। पैसा ही धन नहीं है, श्रम भी धन है। जिसके पास श्रम है वह भी एक धन रखता है। परन्तु बहुत से मजदूर सामूहिक रूप से खानों में अपने श्रम की पूंजी से कामकरना चाहते हैं फिर भी न उन को और न आम जनता की ही मौक़ा मिलता है। अगर पूंजीपतियों के पास पैसा है, तो मजदूर के पास भी श्रम कैपिटल है। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि प्रोस्पेक्टिंग लाइसेंस (prospecting licence) देने के लिये बैंक बैलेंस (Bank Balance) पूछा जाता है लेकिन आम तौर से वह झूठा ही बताया जाता है। जहां बड़े बड़े बैंक बैलेंस बताये गये हैं वहां आज भी मजदूर रो रहे हैं लेकिन जहां जहां श्रमिकों को मौक़ा दिया गया है, वहां बराबर मजदूरों को अच्छा पेमेंट मिला है। इस के अलावा मिनरल कनसेशन रूल्स में बड़ी बड़ी खानों को, यानी १० एकड़ वर्ग मील से ज्यादा देने का उल्लेख नहीं है लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि आज भी

पूंजीपतियों के पास खास कर राजस्थान में हज़ारों एकड़ ही नहीं हज़ारों वर्ग मील भूमि पड़ी हुई है और उस में बहुत से खनिज पदार्थ हैं लेकिन वे उन पर काम नहीं करते। मेरा कहना है कि सरकार को चाहिये कि इन की मानोपोलियां (monopolies) खतम कर के मिनरल कनसेशन रूल्स के माफ़िक उन के पास काम करने के लिये उपयुक्त हिस्सा रहने दिया जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Member has taken sufficient time. Please wind up.

श्री बलवन्त सिंहा मेहता : अब मैं एक मिनट में ही खत्म कर दूंगा।

तो आप से सिर्फ़ अर्ज यह है कि मिनरल कनसेशन रूल्स को जल्द से जल्द बदला जाये।

इस के साथ साथ मेरा कहना यह भी है कि माइनिंग के लिये राजस्थान में बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र है और जब कभी माईनिंग यूनिवर्सिटी का प्रश्न आये तो राजस्थान को न भूला जाय यही मेरी प्रार्थना है।

अंत में मैं आप का और विशेषकर विज्ञानवेत्ताओं का ध्यान इस तरफ़ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि महात्मा गांधी की बहुत इच्छा थी कि एक ऐसा चर्खा निर्मित हो जो बहुत सरल हो और जिस में आसानी से ज्यादा से ज्यादा सूत निकल सके। बड़े दुःख की बात है कि हमारे देश में बड़े बड़े विज्ञानवेत्ताओं के होते हुये भी वे इस बात को अभी तक पूरा नहीं कर सके हैं।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह वनस्पति घी के बारे में है जिस के लिये सारा भारत एक स्वर से कह रहा है कि इस को रंग दे दिया जाय। इस की तरफ़ भी विज्ञान-वेत्ताओं का ध्यान कम गया है। मैं खास तौर से कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे विज्ञान-वेत्ता इस तरफ़ ध्यान दे कर इस काम को पूरा करें। इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूं।"

(English translation of the above speech)

Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta (Udaipur): Sir, nature has bestowed on India an abundance of natural resources. Ours is a land recognised as *Sujalam, Suphalam, Shasya Shyamalam.* To get back that ancient glory it is necessary to harness these natural resources to our fullest advantage through scientific knowledge and research. It gives me much pleasure to see that our Government have taken very commendable steps in this direction. Despite these critical times, they have established very big observatories, laboratories and research institutes. A cursory probe into the matter leads one to the impression that as things stand, facilities for Scientific Research exist in all branches of knowledge. Many of our scholars of renown are working in these institutes at present. There is, however, one thing that strikes as somewhat disconcerting. Barring Mysore which is a Part B State, all these laboratories have been opened in Part A States only. I want to bring it to your notice that in future while opening more laboratories, you should keep in view the claims of Part B and Part C States as well.

I want to tell you something about our natural resources. It will give you some idea of the great value of minerals available in this country that are of tremendous importance from strategic, scientific and actual utility points of view. In my State, Rajasthan, many of these minerals are easily available despite their being so valuable—for instance Beryllium which is used in the production of atomic energy. Tungsten is still another mineral which is found nowhere in India except Rajasthan. At one time it was selling at the rate of Rs. 30,000 per ton. I am unable to state the present rate. I can only say that the rate could be expected to have gone up. Likewise lead, zinc, silver, soapstone, lignite, gypsum and asbestos etc., are being taken out in Rajasthan. That is not all; a number of metals like copper, iron, pyrites etc., are available quite easily in Rajasthan. All these minerals found in Rajasthan are being exported to other countries. It is regrettable that our national wealth should be transferred to other countries in this way and no proper

[Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta]

use is being made of them here. I hope in future we shall use these products in our own industries.

I may convey to the House that the kind of minerals, which are exported from our State, if used in our own country, can provide thousands of our people with means of subsistence. Thousands of our unemployed educated youngmen can be absorbed in the works so started. I also know that many of our youngmen are unemployed even after receiving instruction and training in scientific subjects. This category of educated unemployed persons can usefully be absorbed in the industries utilizing these minerals. It is, however, regrettable that despite the presence of these valuable resources in Rajasthan and other parts of the country, we have not carried out even an intensive survey. The Government should conduct a mineral survey throughout the country. I draw attention of the hon. Minister to the urgent need for undertaking research work in regard to these valuable resources in places where they are available.

The zinc and lead mines of Rajasthan are some of the oldest mines of the world. But to date the Government have no information as to the reserve in those mines. So far not even a detailed mapping of these metal resources has been undertaken. It should be done at the earliest. The zinc and lead found in Rajasthan are very valuable resources of that state. They are available in thousands of tons even now. Personally I think a full investigation with regard to these metals can enable us to meet the requirements of the whole of India in this respect.

The data regarding zinc and lead resources lead us to the impression that 20 to 25 thousand tons of Sulphuric Acid can be manufactured. Sulphuric Acid is one of our basic industries because of which many other industries can be run. I feel that the need for research work, after which full advantage of these metals could be taken, is urgent. I understand that the Government of Rajasthan addressed a communication to the Government of India on the subject as a result of which the latter has set up a committee to report as to where the zinc smelting industry could be set up. It is a matter of the utmost regret that an industry consuming the raw material found in any state should be located in some other state. A repetition of the policy of the British, to my mind, will do us much harm. I may give an instance. The gypsum used in the manufacture of fertilizers in the Sindri Factory comes from Rajasthan. You can imagine how wide apart Rajasthan and Sindri are. According to information available to me, one thousand tons of Gypsum is daily on the track to Sindri. You can easily have an estimate of transport expenses being incurred. The industry consuming the raw materials found in a state therefore should be set up in that very state. I have not been able to understand the underlying object in the appointment of a committee for this purpose. What was required to know was how to arrange things in a way as to make the location of that industry near the mine a possible project and, further, manufacture of which bye-products will prove useful to other industries and trade in general. It has surprised me to know that the gentleman appointed as the Chairman of that committee had connections with a certain firm. As such his preference would naturally be for his own place or some other place in the neighbourhood. Whenever, therefore, a case of that type comes up, the decision regarding the location of a particular industry should be taken only after a proper co-ordination between the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and other Ministries concerned has been made.

Only very recently, one of the outstanding experts of our country, Shri Vishvesrayya in the course of his speech said that at least three basic industries should be set up in each of our states. Establishing of basic industries is a vital factor in the progress that we want to see a state attain. I, therefore, want that the Government pay more attention to this matter and open industries in the states where the materials necessary for these industries are found.

In regard to Rajasthan, the presence of Petroleum is reckoned as very much possible. It has also been ignored. Should we try to tap it, I think it may meet the deficit in respect of our requirements.

In addition, I see much scope for chemical industries in my state. There is a factory for the manufacture of Sodium Sulphate like which does not exist anywhere in the rest of India. An improvement in the production arrangements there can enable us to meet not only our own but also the requirements of foreign countries in

this respect. My complaint with respect to this industry is that its difficulties are not properly appreciated. It is facing many difficulties.

Rajasthan's main item of manufacture is Salt. Bitterns to the tune of many crores of tons in weight are lying waste after salt has been manufactured. They can be used in the manufacture of many bye-products useful in many chemical industries. This way we can run many new industries in this country which can meet our internal requirements.

Next, I feel a state has reached necessitating immediate changes in the present Mineral Concession Rules. I regard it as very important. Many complaints have been made about the provisions pertaining to royalties and dead rent etc. A particular feature of these rules is that a person with average means stands no chances. Only the moneyed people can run this business. Money has been the sole criterion for undertaking such projects. I, however, regard it as a very wrong approach. Money alone is not wealth in itself; labour also constitutes wealth. One who can labour is also wealthy in a way. Despite that many labourers willing to work in the mines collectively investing labour as their capital do not get an opportunity to do so, nor does such an opportunity exist for the public in general. The capitalists may possess money, but the labourers also possess the capital of their labour. I know that for the grant of a license, one is required to state one's Bank balance. But, generally speaking, in practice a wrong statement is always made to that effect. Wherever this provision has existed, the worker has suffered grievously, but they have been enjoying better payments in concerns where they have been given an opportunity to run them. Under the Mineral Concession Rules, areas exceeding ten square miles were restricted to be allotted to any particular party. But I know thousands of square miles of land—particularly in Rajasthan—to be in the possession of capitalists, where many minerals can be found which, however, they do not exert to find. The Government should abolish these monoplies and they should be given suitable portions of land in accordance with the Mineral Concession Rules.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Member has taken sufficient time. Please wind up.

Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta: I will finish it in a minute. My submission is that necessary changes in the Mineral Concession Rules should be incorporated at the earliest.

Also I have to say that in Rajasthan there is plenty of mineral wealth and that state, therefore, should receive due consideration while opening any Mining University in future.

In conclusion, I want to draw your attention—particularly of the Scientists —to what was Mahatma Gandhi's strong desire namely the invention of a *'Charkha'* which should be the easiest to ply, yet capable to spin the miximum length of yarn. One notes with regret that such eminent scientists even have not been able to fulfil his desire.

In conclusion I have to make a reference to the *'Vanaspati Ghee'*. The whole country is unanimous in the demand for its colourisation. That issue also, however, has received little attention on our scientists' part. I want them to pay particular attention to this matter. Sir, I conclude.

Shri B. Das (Jajpur-Keonjhar): Sir, I wish to draw your attention to what Mr. Mehta just now spoke. He was speaking about so many things which in fact belong to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply and that of Production. They have no relevance to the Ministry of Education and Natural Resources. My point is that the hon. Maulana Saheb is not at all concerned with them.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Patna East): I would like to know whether my name has at all been included in the list or not because I am tired of waiting.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's name will not miss.

The hon. Member's name is in the list but I am calling the names one after another and she will take her chance as there is still time. But hon. Members have got two functions here: To hear what others say, and to speak. Now, Mr. Reddy. As a number of hon. Members are anxious to take part in the debate I would request hon. Members to state only their points and take not more than ten minutes in which case I can allow four or five more Members to speak.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Chittoor): In dealing with the subjects of Natural Resources and Scientific Research I am on happier ground than my predecessors who took part in the debate during the past three or four days because

[Shri Viswanatha Reddy]

the emphasis in the past three or four days was on slashing the expenditure on the subjects under discussion whereas in this respect the emphasis is more on the expenditure side. There can be no two opinions about the fact that the natural resources of our country should be developed as much as possible and as quickly as possible. I am sure there is a concensus of opinion about this and everybody, not only in this House but also outside, will agree when I say that we must spend as much as possible on the development of our natural resources. In the context of the economic position of our country, especially with reference to the increasing pressure on the land, the necessity to increase our resources and divert the people to some other trades and professions and industries is paramount as far as our country is concerned. The alarming factor is that this pressure on land is going on increasing from year to year while the yield from the land is decreasing, and that is why I say that the natural resources of the country should be developed as quickly as possible. In the economic history of various countries we find that the discovery of some mineral deposit or the construction of a particular dam or a navigation canal like the Suez or the Panama has transformed the lives of the people of that region giving an overall benefit to the country. A pertinent case illustrating this point is that of the industrial revolution of England where a few industrial discoveries transformed the whole country from a purely agrarian one to a primarily industrial country. Such a transformation must be attempted today in our country so that from a purely agricultural country we might develop into a stage where industry and agriculture would help and supplement each other for the benefit of the country and the people as a whole.

It is a matter of gratification that during the past few years of this Government's rule very many efforts have been made in this direction. Especially in the matter of scientific research we find that as many as eleven National Laboratories have been established in the country and they are working at full speed. A few minutes back Prof. Meghnad Saha congratulated the Government on their achievement in establishing these National Laboratories for the benefit of the country. During the last year these Laboratories have been able to investigate into as many as 82 scientific subjects and do research in these subjects successfully establishing certain scientific facts for the benefit not only of this country but probably of the whole world because scientific knowledge is never a monopoly of any one country—wherever it emanates from it spreads throughout the world benefiting humanity as a whole. I am really proud of our efforts in this direction indirectly and directly, too, to benefit humanity at large. Besides the Laboratories we have instituted several multi-purpose river valley schemes not only for irrigation but for the development of power and for other purposes. It is a matter for deep gratification that there is an increasing tendency on the part of the State to take certain enterprises which are essential to the development of the country.

In the matter of the geological survey of the country certain revolutionary changes have been effected. The country has been divided into several zones for the purpose of detailed geological mapping not only to discover the mineral deposits but also to find out supplies of ground water for irrigation. I would, however, like to point out that the division into geological zones should not be done merely on a territorial basis but should be done with reference to the needs of the situation. In a highly mineralized zone there should be a separate geological circle and the area should not be attached to any other circle. We have also undertaken measures to prospect for oil in various parts of the country. Oil is increasingly recognised as an essential commodity in time of war as well as in peace. Here I might be permitted to say that compared with last year our expenditure on geological survey, according to the latest demand before the House, is almost double for the current year not only in the Geological Survey Department but also in the Scientific Research Department. Whereas last year the expenditure was Rs. 1.5 crores this year the demand is for Rs. 2.5 crores. That I submit is a very healthy sign calculated really and honestly to provide for the development of the country.

In this connection, I might suggest that a slight modification may be made in the method of granting mineral concessions to private persons. At present, these concessions are granted on the recommendation of the revenue authorities, but in very many instances these people are absolutely ignorant of the scientific implications of the granting of these concessions. Very often the concessions are granted to people

who are ignorant about the methods of mining and about the scientific basis on which mineral prospecting ought to be done. I suggest that these mineral concessions should be entirely left in the hands of the Mineral Bureau or a separate Geological Department, as is done in Mysore State where the recommendations are being made by the Geological Department which is manned by highly technical and competent personnel.

In the matter of export of our minerals, our attitude must be one of absolute conservatism, because the export of minerals on a large scale is tantamount to the exporting of a portion of our territory to foreign countries. Unless it is absolutely necessary that we should export certain minerals, normally it should be our primary aim to see that these minerals are utilised for our industry. We should place our emphasis more on the development of our industry, rather than on the export of these minerals.

I would like to refer particularly to the mineralised zone of Rayalaseema. Rayalaseema has been, of late, the focus of attention for the entire country and particularly this House, because of the famine. Though that region is unfortunate in the matter of irrigation facilities, I submit that it is very much fortunate in the matter of mineral resources. I suggest that the mineral resources of that region should be developed as much as possible and as quickly as possible, not only as a means of staving off famine once and for all, but also for the purpose of giving due prominence to our mineral resources. For instance, in Rayalaseema we have got all kinds of materials that are found anywhere else throughout India. They are concentrated in a small region of hundred square miles. Most of the "varieties" of primary raw materials needed for the paint industry are found in Rayalaseema and they are the best varieties. You also find "stereotypes" of good quality. You find the world's best asbestos there, and as far as I am aware there is at present only one plant working there. Government has so far not come to the aid of that industry, nor has it bothered to develop the asbestos belt and encourage the manufacturing of goods out of this excellent material which, I may repeat, is the world's best.

In Rayalaseema there are all the factors favourable for the setting up of an iron smelting factory, whether it be done on the advice of the Japanese Technical Mission or by our own efforts with our own advice. This Government must take the initiative at once and see that an iron smelting factory is established there. We have got very high grade iron ore there. There is also manganese. Shortly, with the completion of the Tungabhadra Project you will have plenty of power for the purpose of operation of this factory.

Then, there is scope for setting up a cement factory. You find all the raw materials in plenty, namely calcite, gypsum etc. When you club all these things together, you will find that Rayalaseema, which is at present more or less a load-stone on the economy of the country, can be transformed and transformed quickly into a region which will be highly industrialised, mineralised, playing its due part in the development of the country.

Before I close, I would like to refer to the efforts made by certain Provinces for producing artificial rain. From recent newspaper reports I understand that these efforts have not met with success. May I say that these efforts have not been adequately backed by the Central Government, and may I suggest that early efforts should be made to see that this experiment succeeds? Other countries like America, Russia etc., have undertaken these experiments and they have proved successful there. When that is so, I do not see why in our country the same experiment cannot be a success. Our Air Force which, though small, is yet admittedly the most efficient we can have, can, in my opinion, be utilised for the purpose of working out this great experiment which will transform the life of arid areas like Rayalaseema, Rajasthan etc.

I request that due attention may be paid to my suggestions and if that is done, I have got my own confidence that our country will flow with milk and honey.

Shrimati Jayashri (Bombay—Suburban): I thank you for giving me this opportunity to congratulate the Education Ministry for the progress that it has made in its various activities during the last year. My hon. friend Shri Meghnad Saha blamed the Ministry for not putting into effect the various recommendations made by the University Commission. May I draw his attention to the fact that only during the last Parliament session, legislations were passed in respect of the Benaras University, the Aligarh University and the Delhi University to give effect to the recommendations of the University Commission.

[Shrimati Jayashri]

Shri Jatav-vir blamed the Government for not giving proper attention to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. I would like to draw his attention to the fact that Rs. 17.5 lakhs have been provided for this year and this is more than what was provided for in the last year's Budget. That shows that the Government are doing something for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Another hon. Member said that the Government are doing nothing to abolish illiteracy. There, the most important provision made is for the training of teachers in the field of basic and social education. Lack of teachers would indeed be a great handicap in imparting proper education to the vast number of men and women in the country. Government realise that nation-building schemes cannot be developed without the necessary trained personnel. Also the Janata College for training young men in rural leadership will be a very useful experiment for the development of the community projects. I hope and request the Minister that facilities may be provided for training a large number of women in this Janata College. Women's education is a key to progress. Fortunately, of late people have realized the truth of the saying: educate the mother and you educate the race: Education is a means to an end, the end being to appreciate the beauties of life and to make the best use of one's opportunities. I hope that proper opportunities will be given to women also in the new scheme.

I congratulate the Government for the help given to women's colleges—the Lady Irwin College in Delhi, the Women's College at Aligarh and also the Nathibai Thakersey University in Bombay. But the grants provided to these institutions, I would say, are not adequate and I would request the hon. Minister to increase these grants because these institutions cater to the special needs of women. The Nathibai Thakersey University which is known as Karve University is the only University imparting education through the mother tongue. The University authorities are also thinking of opening a College of Nursing which, I hope, will supply the need of good nurses that is felt in our country.

For our national planning schemes also we are in need of trained social workers. Fortunately, various Universities are taking more and more interest in social welfare work and the grants for such work will give encouragement to these institutions.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that in these Universities proper stress is not laid on Indian social philosophy and Indian history, and when the hon. Minister is considering the question of standardising the social workers' course I hope he will keep this fact in mind and see that these subjects are taken in the curriculum.

Government deserve our thanks for the good and useful work done for the handicapped children, specially the blind. The Training Centre for the Blind opened at Dehra Dun will help in rehabilitating many of the people. I request the Government to take similar interest in the cause of the deaf and the dumb children.

There is only one activity which I have to criticize, and I would request the hon. Minister to pardon me for doing so. We are introducing many new schemes which we take from such rich countries like America and try to have them in our poor country —schemes like the one relating to a study of Social Tensions and other schemes over which we are spending a large amount of money. I wish that this money is utilized for imparting compulsory education, and for the children that are handicapped, and the deaf and dumb children.

Also, when we have our plan of introducing compulsory education we should see that the children are getting proper nourishment. It is cruelty, I should say, to force and by compulsion make the children study, with empty stomachs. Study of course is very necessary. But, first of all, we have to see that the children get proper nourishment. For that I would request the hon. Minister to sanction a good amount in the Budget.

Physical education and recreation activities are also necessary, but, as I said, they will do more harm to the children if they have to do these things on an empty stomach. In this respect also proper planning should be done. In respect of those institutions which are giving physical training, the children who are in need of proper nutrition should be given the same.

Lastly, I should like to say a word about the scholarships given to our students. We send our students to foreign countries. They come back and afterwards they get frustrated when they do not get any jobs. In this matter also proper planning

should be made, and only those students whom we are going to absorb in our various activities we should send. Otherwise, when they return they will be misfits in our society.

Other Members have spoken about technical education. In all the schemes when the Government lay down the curriculum for technical education I request that proper attention may be paid to suitable education for women. I again congratulate the hon. Minister for the good work that has been done by the Ministry.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sir, before I say anything I want to give my special thanks to you that at last you have been able to accommodate me in your list of speakers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That takes away half a minute!

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: There is an old Chinese proverb which says, "If you are planning for one year, plant gram; if you are planning for ten years, plant trees; and if you are planning for more than ten years, plant men." I think that this proverb can be a good inspiration to our Government, because unless and until the people are thoroughly educated, no basic changes in their economic and social life are possible. The utter inadequacy of the facilities that are provided for the needs of education is well known. Though it is true that economic backwardness is responsible in part for these deficiencies, the low level of economic life itself is a result of insufficient and defective education. It is high time that education should be brought forward from the rut into which it has fallen and a sound educational policy should be adopted to meet the entire needs of the country. It was as early as in 1911 that a great Indian statesman, Mr. Gokhale, brought forward a Bill in the Legislature at that time urging the Government to introduce the principle of compulsory education. But unfortunately the Bill was defeated on the floor of the House on the simple ground that any measure of compulsion would be repugnant to the Indian people. But in reality it was repugnant or fatal to the rulers themselves. But now with the dawn of a new era India is faced with a great challenge of making education available to all her citizens in the very near future.

The greatest problem before us is the unsatisfactory professional education which causes unemployment of educated youths.

The second most important problem, which my hon. lady friend has pointed out, is the encouragement of child and female education, especially child education because there are no facilities provided for the education of small children.

The third and the most necessary thing is—I am quoting my lady friend again—to provide facilities for the blind, handicapped and disabled persons.

I understand that so far as Central Government is concerned, it can, at present, take only a limited obligation in the field, but looking to the importance of education in the field of social work and reconstruction, a greater initiative on the part of the Central Government is needed. India is a vast country with different cultural and social backgrounds and so the need for a stronger policy on the part of the Central Government cannot be overlooked. Really it pains us very much when we see that the different Provinces have not been able to evolve a co-ordinated policy even on the fundamentals of education and so more good than harm would be done if the Central Government takes the responsibility of directing the Provincial Governments in all matters of major educational issues and policies.

I would like to suggest in my own humble capacity here that the Central Government should ask the Provincial Governments immediately to introduce compulsory social welfare work in the courses for passing examinations in all the schools and colleges. I suggest that compulsory social work should include first-aid work, sanitation work and educating those persons who are illiterate and who cannot afford to go to schools and colleges. I think that education of that type will give a tremendous and powerful impetus to raising the standard of the people, without simultaneous increase in expenditure because if any increase in expenditure is suggested our Education Minister will at once say that expenditure is the most important problem and that is why we are stuck up. I suggest this for his kind consideration because I feel the need for compulsory social work and if this is included in the examination courses, the impetus will come from within. In this way, I think the higher class students will try to pass the examinations and they will do compulsory social work.

Then there is another thing which I would like to bring to your notice and that is about what my hon. lady friend has just said. I am repeating it be-

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

cause I am feeling in the same way as she did and that is, the utter inadequacy of child and female education. India is far behind than the most of the countries of the world in this respect. Look at the tremendous success achieved by so many other countries in this field of child and female education. The percentage of female education comes very near to the percentage of male education and we cannot even compare their children with ours. I ask: How many facilities they are being given? How many facilities are given to them for their proper psychological and physical development, suited to the particular age and particular temperament?

What are we doing here, Sir? No doubt, a movement in the interest of children has been afoot for a few years. But it has all along lacked a proper organization and proper leadership. It has just bubbled up here and there like the ebullition of scattered centres of eruption in a volcanic territory. We all know how our present day schools victimize our children, by emolating them upon the altar of labour, unrecognised martyrs they are, undergoing a sort of life sentence—I say a 'life sentence' because of the cruel treatment that they get in schools, and that is completely beyond their capacity to resist. I feel that our children are like a piece of dresden China, and have to be handled with the utmost care. But they are being wasted away in the present state of education. The Government will say: We have got no facilities; we are facing a financial stringency and therefore, we cannot do anything except start a few nurseries here and there. I can say that the first and foremost task which the Government can do, is to provide special types of nursery books for the education of children. We do not see any children's books. There are so few books in the market when we go to buy them and the books which we see are all published by foreign publishers. I know that in India there are so many publishers who can very well compete with any foreign expert on children's books, but they are afraid of publishing those books because they know that their books are not in demand and it is impossible for them to incur continuous losses. Many people have said to me: Unless the Government give some encouragement for our publishing some work, we cannot very well publish them. I think it is great a need and Government should give some sort of subsidy to those that publish children's books or should make large scale purchases and distribute those books free to the children.

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The next thing I wish to point out is about the utter inadequacy of the children's nurseries. There are a few nursery schools here and there in big towns and cities. The poorer section of the people and even the middle class cannot even dream of sending their sons and daughters to those big institutions. They can only provide facilities for the daughters and sons of aristocrats and the rich. But India is not a country of aristocrats and the rich. It is a country of common men and the poor sections of the people. That is why there is need for giving adequate grants to Provinces for the establishment of new nursery institutions so that the future generation—the bud which is going to become a flower tomorrow, the generation that is yet to come or yet to bloom in full—may benefit by them. I feel that Government should pay the utmost attention to this problem and give grants to the Provinces.

There is one more point which I would like to refer to. I am aware that you are very impatient, but I would take just one more minute. The number of blind children who come between six and fourteen is more than four lakhs. The number of deaf and dumb children is 2,20,000. I do not know exactly about the number of handicapped adults. I think that it might be even larger. What about them? What are we going to do about them? Are we going to waste them as they are being wasted away today? I would suggest for the consideration of Government that if we want to convert those handicapped and disabled persons into a national asset rather than allow them to be a national liability, we must pay special attention to them. There are practically no institutions which can provide facilities for these handicapped persons. They are born handicapped without any fault of theirs and their whole life is being wasted away.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शिक्षा एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है लेकिन इस पर गवर्नमेंट की तरफ़ से बहुत कम ध्यान दिया जाता है। यह देखने पर कि इस पर किस तरह से सरकार अपना रुपया खर्च करती है आप को आश्चर्य होगा। अभी श्रीमती सिनहा ने कहा कि

जितने छात्र हैं उन में बेकारी बढ़ती जाती है। मैं इस ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि ऐसी व्यवस्था करे कि जो छात्र विश्वविद्यालयों से निकलते हैं उन में उतनी ज्यादा बेकारी न रहे। आज जो शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध है उस में हर तरह की गड़बड़ी होती है। एक ओर प्राइमरी और मिडिल स्कूल हैं इन दोनों तरह के स्कूलों का प्रबन्ध म्युनिसिपैलिटी और डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड के जिम्मे है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: जरा धीरे बोलिये। Hon'ble members will kindly hear. There is too much of noise.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: तो इन के जिम्मे प्राइमरी और मिडिल स्कूलों का काम दिया गया है। लेकिन वहां बहुत गड़बड़ी होती है और वहां लोग प्राइमरी स्कूल के शिक्षकों को अपने चुनाव के लिये प्रयोग में लाते हैं।

श्री आर० डी० शाह: माननीय सदस्य धीरे बोलें तो हम लोग भी समझ सकेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: जरा आहिस्ता आहिस्ता बोलिये।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: इसी तरह से सैकिंडरी स्कूलों की व्यवस्था है। जो मैनेजिंग कमेटी (managing committee) बनती है उस में बहुत से ऐसे मंत्री भी मुझे देखने को मिले हैं जिन को केवल अपने हस्ताक्षर करने भर का ही बोध है। और वे ही लोग स्कूलों के स्तर को ज्यादा से ज्यादा नीचे गिराने की कोशिश करते हैं।

यूनीवर्सिटियों की भी यही हालत है। ऐसे ऐसे भी हमारे विश्वविद्यालय हैं जिन का प्रबन्ध बहुत अच्छा है। किन्तु कुछ ऐसे भी विश्वविद्यालय हैं जिन का प्रबन्ध खराब होने के कारण केन्द्रीय सरकार को हस्तक्षेप करना पड़ता है। लेकिन जो केन्द्रीय सरकार का रवैया है यानी जिस तरह से उस का कार्य होता है उस को देखते हुये मैं नहीं कह सकता कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को हर मामले में हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिये।

कल प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस बात की ओर संकेत किया कि तीन वर्ष पहिले झण्डे के बारे में जो आदेश दिया गया था उस को सरकारी अफ़सरों ने उलटा ही समझा और पार्लियामेंट भवन के ऊपर ब्रिटिश झण्डा लगाने की ग़लती की। इस प्रकार की गलतियां विश्वविद्यालयों और स्कूलों के प्रबन्ध के बारे में भी सरकार कर सकती है। एतदर्थ सरकारी हस्तक्षेप नहीं होना चाहिये। इन सब बातों को देखते हुये यह कहा जा सकता है कि हमारे यहां शिक्षा की व्यवस्था अच्छी नहीं है। यह कहा जाता है.....

Shri H. G. Vaishnav: We do not understand. The hon. Member is speaking just like reciting *mantras*.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: *Mantras are* very effective. I shall give the Hon. Member as much time as he wants. Let him speak a bit slower.

Hon. Members: Louder also.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: ऐसा कहा जाता है कि जितने हमारे स्कूल हैं, कालेज हैं, उन सब का प्रबन्ध हम अच्छी तरह से करें। केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऊपर यह दायित्व है कि उन स्कूलों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा विकसित करें। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है कि यह दायित्व प्रांतीय सरकार का है और प्रान्तीय सरकार अपने दायित्व को दूसरे पर छोड़ती है और इस वजह से गड़बड़ी बढ़ती जाती है।

Hon. Members: Louder please.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are two ways of hearing a thing. The hon. Member who speaks may speak a little louder. The other hon. Members also ought not to go on whispering or talking among themselves.

Shri H. G. Vaishnav: The hon. Member may speak louder.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both will be done.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: हमारी शिक्षा की व्यवस्था में इस वक्त तीन प्रकार की गड़बड़ी हो रही है। पहली गड़बड़ी यह है कि शिक्षकों को उचित तनख्वाह नहीं दी जाती। उन की तनख्वाह और सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मुक़ाबले में बहुत कम होती है। सरकारी विभागों के किसी भी सेक्रेटरी को यहां पर तीन हज़ार तनख्वाह दी जाती है लेकिन कितना ही अच्छा शिक्षक हो, कितना ही अच्छा प्रोफ़ेसर हो उसे केवल एक हज़ार या उस से कुछ अधिक तनख्वाह दी जाती है। प्राइमरी स्कूल के शिक्षकों को उतनी तनख्वाह नहीं मिलती जितनी कि सरकार के और विभागों में काम करने वाले निम्नतर श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को मिलती हैं। इसी वजह से गड़बड़ी ज्यादातर स्कूलों में होती है।

प्राइमरी स्कूलों के शिक्षकों को इतनी कम तनख्वाह दी जाती है कि उस के बारे में यहां पर कहा नहीं जा सकता है। हमारे जो मिनिस्टरों के चपरासी हैं और जो फ़ाइलों को इधर से उधर लाते ले जाते हैं उन को इन प्राइमरी स्कूलों के शिक्षकों से ज्यादा तनख्वाह मिलती है, गोकि इन फ़ाइलों का वजन बहुत कम होता है। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि वह फाइलों को उठा कर ट्रेजरी बेन्चेज (Treasury benches) में लावें और उन को दें। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि प्राइमरी स्कूलों के शिक्षकों की तनख्वाह कम से कम इतनी होनी चाहिये जितने में वह अपने परिवार का पालन-पोषण कर सकें। यदि उन को उचित तनख्वाह नहीं दी गई तो वह छोटे छोटे लड़कों का दायित्व किस तरह से उठा सकेंगे और किस तरह से उन्हें विकसित कर सकेंगे। उन के बौद्धिक ज्ञान को किस तरह से बढ़ा सकेंगे। इसलिये यह निहायत जरूरी है कि उन को उचित तनख्वाह दी जाय।

इसी प्रकार सेकेण्डरी स्कूलों (secondary schools) के शिक्षकों की भी तनख्वाह बढ़नी चाहिये जिस से कि वह अपने में और सरकारी विभागों में जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं भेद मालूम न कर सकें। तीसरा प्रोफ़ेसरों की तनख्वाह में भी उचित परिवर्तन होना चाहिये। इस बारे में ऊपर कह चुका हूं।

इन तीनों श्रेणी के शिक्षकों को यदि उचित तनख्वाह नहीं देंगे तो हमारी शिक्षा में बहुत भारी धक्का लगेगा। अगर इन लोगों को अपने परिवारों को खिलाने के लिये उचित प्रबन्ध नहीं होगा तो वह किस तरह से शिक्षा की ओर उचित ध्यान दे सकेंगे। यदि उन को अच्छा वेतन दिया जायेगा तो वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा अध्ययन करेंगे और लड़कों को अच्छी तरह से पढ़ाने की कोशिश करेंगे।

इतना ही नहीं हमारे शिक्षा के क्षेत्र का जो काम है उस के लिये सरकार ने अभी तक कोई नीति निर्धारित नहीं की कि देश की शिक्षा को किस तरह विकसित किया जाय। सरकार चाहती है कि जिस तरह से पुरानी सरकार की नीति रही है उसी तरह से वह भी चलती रहे। यानी ब्रिटिश सरकार की जो नीति थी उसी नीति पर यह चलने की कोशिश कर रही है। इस का उदाहरण शिक्षा की नीति से मालूम

हो जाता है क्योंकि उस ने अभी तक इस नीति को निर्धारित करने में कोई भी कार्य-वाही नहीं की।

आज हमारे पास इतनी ताक़त नहीं है कि हम अपने बच्चों को शिक्षा के लिये स्कूल भेज सकें और उन की शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध कर सकें। सरकार अपनी नीति बनाने में कुछ भी कोशिश नहीं कर रही है। यही कारण है कि हमारी शिक्षा का ह्रास हो रहा है। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम को एक ठोस योजना पर कार्य करना चाहिये जिस से हम हिन्दुस्तान में शिक्षा के नक्शे को ही बदल दें। अगर हम ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो इस से हमारा देश तरक़्क़ी नहीं कर सकेगा और देश बरबाद हो जायगा। लेकिन शिक्षा विभाग की ओर से कोई कोशिश नहीं की जाती है। दूसरे देशों में शिक्षा के लिये विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है और उन के वहां अगल अलग कोर्स (Course)होते हैं। वहां पर हजारों आदमियों का पालन पोषण इस शिक्षा से होता है। लेकिन हमारे यहां केवल एक ही कोर्स की शिक्षा दी जाती है। दूसरे मुल्कों में कई यूनिवर्सिटियां होती हैं जहां पर कई तरह की शिक्षा दी जाती है। इन सब चीजों के लिये हमारे देश में भी इसी तरह का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये ताकि हमारे बच्चों को भी शिक्षा में हर प्रकार की सहूलियत मिल सकें।

हमारे यहां इंजीनियरों की जरूरत है, टेकनिशियनों (technicians) की जरूरत है। शिक्षा विभाग की ओर से बहुत से डेलीयेशन (delegation) भेजे जाते हैं, जैसे कलचरल डेलीगेशन (cultural delegation) और दूसरी तरह के डेलीगेशन भेजे जाते हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि हम लाखों रूपया क्यों इस तरह के डेलीगेशन भेजने में व्यर्थ खर्च करते हैं। इस तरह के कलचरल (cultural) फ़न्डामेन्टल (fundamental) बेसिक (basic) डेलीगेशन भेजने से हमारे देश की उन्नति नहीं हो सकती।

सरकार ने सोशियल एजूकेशन (Social education) के लिये एक कमेटी बनाई थी मगर वह क्या काम करर ही है इस के बारे में कुछ पता नहीं सरकार भी उस ओर ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। और इस काम के लिये काफ़ी रुपया भी मंजूर किया गया है। हरिजनों को छात्रवृति देने में झगड़ा होता है। उन को छात्रवृति मिलनी चाहिये आदि विषयों के सम्बन्ध में यहां पर सवाल पूछे जाते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हरिजनों को और उन दबाये हुए लोगों को छात्रवृति लेने का अधिकार है और यह सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि वह उन की छात्रवृति दें और उन को हर तरह से पढ़ने की सुविधा दें।

इस के साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार विदेशों के लिये भी स्कालरशिप दें जिस से वह लोग अधिक पढ़ सकें और उन को पढ़ने के लिये प्रोत्साहन मिल सके। लेकिन हमारी सरकार इस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं कर रही है। यह हमारे देश के लिये बहुत दुःख और शर्म की बात है कि पिछले जनरल इलैक्शन (general election) में बहुत से ऐसे आदमी चुनाव के लिये उम्मेदवार थे जो अपने दस्तख़त तक नहीं कर सकते थे। सरकार ने एडल्ट एजूकेशन (Adult education) के लिये प्रबन्ध किया और बहुत सा लिटरेचर (literature) सारे देश में बांटा। अख़बारों द्वारा उस का प्रचार किया गया मगर उस का नैट रिजल्ट (net result) यह निकला कि हमारे इलेक्शन

[डा० राम सुभग सिंह]

में लोग अपने दस्तखत भी नहीं कर पाये। यहां पर और प्रान्तीय असेम्बली में अक्सर मेम्बर ऐसे होंगे जो कि अपने दस्तखत करने भी नहीं जानते। मैं उन की आलोचना नहीं करता। आलोचना तो कांग्रेस सरकार की करता हूं जिस ने सन् १९३७ ई० से इस देश का शासन प्रबन्ध हाथ में लिया है और जिस को अभी पांच साल शासन प्रबन्ध करते यहां भी हुए मगर उस ने शिक्षा की ओर कोई विशेष कार्यवाही नहीं की। देश को पांच साल के अन्दर शिक्षित करने के लिये उस ने कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाये।

इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में हिम्मत से और ताक़त से काम लेना चाहिये। चाहे कोलम्बो प्लान (Colombo Plan) हो, चाहे फाइव ईयर प्लान (Five Year Plan) हो, चाहे सिक्स ईयर प्लान (Six-Year Plan) हो, या चाहे टेकनिकल कोआपरेटिव एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन (Technical Co-operative Administration) लागू किया जाय या चाहे जो हो, लेकिन यह सब आप चालू किस पर करेंगे। कौन समझता है कि टेकनिकल कोआपरेटिव एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन क्या है। हिन्दुस्तान में कौन समझता है कि कोलम्बो प्लान क्या है। मैं मानता हू कि इन प्लानों में जरुरी जरूरी चीजें हैं और यह बड़े बड़े प्लान हैं और इस में बहुत काफ़ी रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं। लाखों रुपया खर्च कर के आप अमेरिकन इंजीनियरों को बुला रहे हैं और अमेरिकनों से क़र्ज ले कर और मदद ले कर काम करते हैं। मुझे दुःख होता है कि कहा जाता है कि बाहर से रुपया लेने में स्वतंत्रता को धक्का नहीं पहुंचेगा लेकिन मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूं कि कोई भी साबित कर दे कि जो अमेरिका से रुपया लिया जा रहा है उस का हमारी स्वतंत्रता पर असर नहीं पड़ेगा और उस में बाधा नहीं पड़ेगी। मेरा कहना यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जो जनता है वह यह नहीं जानती कि जो हमारे भाग्य के रक्षक हैं, हमारे ठेकेदार हैं वे हमें किस मार्ग पर लिये जा रहे हैं। इसलिये जरूरत है कि अपढ़ जनता को यह बतलाया जाय कि आप यह कर रहे हैं। उस को शिक्षित करें और उस को यह बतला दें कि आप किस रास्ते पर जा रहे हैं और क्या क्या काम कर रहे हैं। आज कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट प्लान (community) development plan) में तीन तीन और चार चार हजार के कर्मचारियों को रखा जाता है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि .....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any subject that comes up before the House is so wide and so vast that the hon. Member can go on speaking endlessly, the whole of this morning, but in spite of my asking him to conclude he has not done so. Every point he urges is very interesting. I have no objection, but how long can he go on speaking at the expense of others. Let me say that hon. Members must choose a few points and place them before the House. No doubt his points are interesting. The hon. Member has spoken exceedingly well.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I shall finish within a few minutes if you will allow me. इसलिये आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम अपनी जनता को पहले कम से कम शिक्षित कर लें, उस को कम से कम दस्तखत करना बता दें और तभी हम इस शिक्षा विभाग को कायम रखना उचित समझेंगे और इस डिमांड (demand) को उचित समझेंगे। कम से कम अगले चुनाव में हिन्दुस्तान की जनता यह समझ ले कि सब को दस्तखत करना आता है और उस को

लिखने पढ़ने का भी थोड़ा ज्ञान हो गया है। दूसरे देशों में जहां एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट नहीं हैं वहां की सारी जनता शिक्षित है। जैसे अमेरिका का उदाहरण लें, जहां से हम को क़र्ज मिल रहा है। वहां सब जानते हैं कि किस तरह से ट्रैक्टर चलता है और क्या क्या चीजें दुनिया में हैं लेकिन यहां का ग़रीब किसान कुछ नहीं जानता। भारत में लगभग २५ करोड़ व्यक्ति अपनी जीविका के लिये कृषि पर निर्भर करता है, पर यहां केवल २१ ही कृषि कालेज हैं और उन से लगभग १००० छात्र प्रति वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होकर निकलते हैं। पर अमेरिका में जहां लगभग चार करोड़ ही व्यक्ति कृषि पर निर्भर करते हैं ७० कृषि कालेज और विश्व विद्यालय हैं और वहां १० लाख छात्र कृषि की शिक्षा पाते हैं और एक्सटेन्शन विभाग तथा फो "एच" क्लब के जरिए उस का देश भर में प्रचार करते हैं। इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि एजुकेशन को, कृषि शिक्षा को तरजीह दी जाय। इसी तरह से रेडियो इंजीनियरिंग (Radio Engineering) की जितनी चीजें हैं और दूसरी टेकनिकल शिक्षायें हैं उन में अगर हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा जनता को शिक्षित कर सकें तो हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को सुखी और समृद्धशाली बना सकेंगे। जब हम हिन्दुस्तान से निरक्षरता का निवारण कर लेंगे तभी हम को अधिकार है कि हम किसी भी विकास योजना को आगे बढ़ायें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने भाषण को समाप्त करता हूं।

(English translation of the above speech)

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Shahabad South): Sir, although education commands much importance, the Government are paying little attention to it. If you were to go into the details as to how the Government spend money on this item you will be simply surprised. Only a short while ago Shrimati Sinha referred to the increasing unemployment among our educated youths. I would urge the Government to take early steps with a view to keep down unemployment among the students coming fresh from universities. There are found many irregularities in the present day administration of educational institutions. Primary and Middle schools are under the direct control of Municipal and District Boards.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A bit slowly please. Hon. Members will kindly hear. There is too much of noise.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: So these Boards are responsible for running Primary and Middle schools. But there are many irregularities committed in these schools, so much so that the people concerned exploit the services of the school-teachers for their own election work.

Shri R. B. Shah (Chhindwara): If the hon. Member only speaks a little slowly it would be possible for us to follow him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A little more slowly.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The same is the case with Secondary schools. I know of certain secretaries of some of these schools who can only sign their names. It is they who in fact seek to bring down the standard of the schools. In universities too things are none too satisfactory. I admit there are certain universities in India the management of which is quite satisfactory; but there are others also where the Central Government has to intervene on account of their mismanagement. In view of the attitude adopted in this regard by the Central Government, I do not feel any necessity of the Government intervening in their affairs.

Only yesterday the Prime Minister told the House how the authorities wrongly interpreted the order issued about three years back with respect to the flying of flag and thus caused the Union Jack to fly over Parliament House. Similar mistakes can be made by the Government also with respect to the administration and management of universities and schools. Let there be no undesirable and undue intervention by the Government. Taking into account all these factors it could be said that we have no good system of education. They say.....

Shri H. G. Vaishnav (Ambad): We do not understand. The hon. Member is speaking just like reciting *mantras*.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: *Mantras* are very effective. I shall give the hon. Member as much time as he wants. Let him speak a bit slower.

Hon. Members: Louder also.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is generally demanded that all schools and colleges should be managed well. In fact, the responsibility for developing such institutions devolves on the Central Government. But the Centre shifts off responsibility to the states and the states in their turn to some other party and thus this vicious circle ever continues.

Hon. Members: Louder please.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are two ways of hearing a thing. The hon. Member who speaks may speak a little louder. The other hon. Members also ought not to go on whispering or talking among themselves.

Shri H. G. Vaishnav: The hon. Member may speak louder.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both will be done.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There are three main defects in the system of our education. Firstly, teachers are not properly paid. In comparison with other Government employees, their salaries are much less. Whereas a Secretary of any Government Department here gets as much as three thousand rupees, a Professor, howsoever learned and efficient he may be, gets only about one thousand rupees. What is more, a primary school teacher does not get even as much pay as a lower grade employee in any other Government Department. Mostly this is the cause of most of the troubles in our schools. Teachers of Primary Schools get very meagre pay so much so that even the peons of our Ministers who only carry files etc., from one place to the other, get more than what they get. Carrying files from one place to the other is by no means a difficult task. Files are not heavy either. Peons are not even required to bring files upto treasury benches and hand them over to the Ministers. So what I mean to say is that the minimum salary to be paid to these teachers should be such as may enable them to maintain their families. If they are not properly paid how can they take up the burden of teaching little boys and girls and developing their faculties? How can they sharpen their intelligence? It is, therefore, very necessary that they are properly paid.

Similarly, the salaries of the teachers of Secondary schools should also be increased so that there may no longer be any discrimination between teachers and other Government employees. Professors' salaries also require to be revised. I have already spoken about that.

Education in the country will suffer a heavy set-back unless teachers of these three categories are given proper salaries. How can they devote themselves to give better education if they have no means to feed their families? If they are given adequate salaries they will naturally devote more time to study and give better education to their wards.

Not only this, the Government have so far failed to lay down any definite policy as to how education should be developed in the country. So far as education is concerned, the Government are merely seeking to follow in the footsteps of their predecessors, the British Government. This can be proved by the fact that no steps have so far been taken by the Government to formulate any definite policy with regard to education.

Today we do not find ourselves in a position to send our children to schools or to provide for their proper education. The Government are not trying to arrive at any definite decision regarding the policy to be adopted by them with regard to education and that is the cause of the falling down of the standard of education in the country. The need of the hour is that we work according to some well-considered scheme in this behalf so that we may change the entire picture. If we fail to do so we will be hampering the country's progress thereby subjecting it to complete ruination. The Education Ministry is not paying any attention to this important item. In other countries we find that full attention is paid to education. They provide for various courses of studies. Thousands of persons are in a position to earn their living, after completing such courses. What we find in our country is that there is only one type of education. There are universities of various kinds in other countries which impart education of various types. It is time we too proceeded on similar lines so that every facility could be extended to our children with regard to their education.

At a time when we stand in dire need of engineers and technicians, I fail to understand why lacs of rupees are uselessly spent on sending delegations—cultural and others—to foreign countries. Our country cannot make much progress merely by sending abroad cultural and other delegations.

The Government had set up a committee for social education but none is yet aware of the progress made by it. Government too do not seem to be paying any attention to it though an adequate amount of money has already been sanctioned in this respect. Then there is the question of the grant of scholarships to the Harijans. Here in the House questions are asked whether or not scholarships should be given to the Harijans. I would say that the Harijans and other depressed classes have every right to ask for scholarships. On the other hand, it is the duty of the Government to grant to them such scholarships and provide for them every facility in this field.

I would go so far as to suggest that the Government should also grant scholarships for studies abroad so that larger number of students may benefit from them. But our Government are doing nothing in this direction. It is indeed a matter of shame and regret for us that some of the candidates that fought elections in the last general election were such as did not even know how to put down signatures. The Government provided for adult education and in this connection a good deal of literature was distributed throughout the country. Wide publicity was given to it through press. But the net result of all these things was only this that such candidates came forward in the recent elections as did not know even how to sign their names. In this House as also in the State Legislatures there must be certain members who do not know how to sign. It is none of my intention to criticise them. I am only criticising the Congress Government for, although it had taken the reins of administration in 1937 and now it has again been running the administration of the country for the last five years, it could not do anything to raise the standard of education in the country. During the last five years Government did not take any solid action for educating the masses.

It is because of this that I want the Government to have courage and willpower in order to achieve this end. All plans—be it the Colombo Plan, the Five Year Plan, the Six Year Plan or the Technical co-operative Administration plan—would become meaningless unless the masses are made literate. Who understands here what Technical Co-operative Administration is? Who knows in India what is meant by the Colombo Plan? These are major and useful plans and entail vast expenditure. We have been sending for engineers from the United States of America which would cost us much. We have also been taking loan and other help from foreign countries. I am pained to hear that the taking of loans from foreign countries is not going to affect our independence. I, however, challenge anyone to prove that the taking of loan from America would not adversely affect out overall progress and independence. What I wish to urge is that India's illiterate masses are not in a position to appreciate what is being done for them by those in whose hands lies their destiny. It is, therefore, necessary that those people are made to appreciate what we are proposing to do. For this we will have to educate them and explain what our schemes and plans are. Today we find that persons drawing three to four thousand rupees as salaries are employed in connection with each community plan undertaken by the Government but I would say...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any subject that comes up before the House is so wide and so vast that the hon. Member can go on speaking endlessly, the whole of this morning, but in spite of my asking him to conclude he has not done so. Every point he urges is very interesting. I have no objection but how long can he go on speaking at the expense of others. Let me say that hon. Members must choose a few points and place them before the House. No doubt his points are interesting. The hon. Member has spoken exceedingly well.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I shall finish within a few minutes if you will allow me.

We should, therefore, first educate our masses atleast to the extent that every one of them can sign his or her name. Then alone will the Education Ministry and the Demand thereof have justified themselves. We should atleast create conditions so that everyone of us becomes literate by the time of the next general elections. In other countries, where there are no Education Departments, all people are literate. Take for instance the case of the U.S.A. from where we have been obtaining loans. Everyone there knows how a tractor is used and what new

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

things have been invented in the world. But a poor agriculturist of this country knows nothing about all that. In India where 25 crore people live on agriculture alone, there are only 21 agriculture colleges from which about 1,000 students graduate every year. On the contrary in America where only four crore persons earn their living by agriculture, there are as many as 70 agriculture colleges and universities in which no less than 10 lac students get agricultural education. They propagate such education through the extension department as also through Fo 'H' Club. That is why I want preference to be given to agricultural education in our country. Besides, if people are given training in Radio Engineering and other technical subjects in the largest possible number, it would go a long way to make the country and its people prosperous. We have no right to proceed with any development plan unless we remove illiteracy from among the masses. With this I finish.

Sardar Lal Singh (Ferozepur-Ludhiana): I rise to plead the cause of vocational training in preference to arts and science courses and also to urge that the time has come for giving a re-orientation to our system of education, both in the arts and science colleges and in our vocational institutes. I wish to discuss it not in any dogmatic sense but in plain and matter-of-fact spirit, having had a great deal to do with educational system in this country and abroad.

Lest any omission on my part of primary education be construed to mean that I do not attach any great importance to it, let me say at once that the curse of illiteracy has got to be wiped out, and wiped out immediately, if we want to occupy an honoured place in the comity of nations. In fact even our newly win freedom would remain a mockery without education. Education for all is not only democracy's obligation, but its necessity. Education is the foundation for democratic liberties, and without educated citizenry, freedom cannot endure very long. But the task is so stupendous that it cannot be achieved by Governmental agency alone. All the non-official agencies will have to be harnessed in this great work of national reconstruction. Let different parties in the country, instead of indulging in barren political quarrels, take pride in competing, in a spirit of healthy rivalry, in this noble task of national reconstruction. Let our temples, mosques and *Gurudwaras* as in olden days, be the fountainheads for giving this elementary education, so that we may be able to reconstruct our society on right lines. Lastly, let our educated people of all ranks combine and give a part of their time for adult education so that this curse of illiteracy could be removed in the shortest possible time. I could say a great deal on this, but I must resist the temptation as I want to talk about another important matter.

So far as higher education is concerned, I remember people used to say that the educational curriculum was designed by the British masters, and that this was intended to produce *Babus* or clerks to fill vacancies in Government machinery. But I ask, after the lapse of British suzerainty, is it not a matter of great shame or humiliation for us that we have not shown any great improvement in this direction? In fact, we have shown complete bankruptcy, or may I say, inefficiency, incompetency in displaying any progressive outlook. The old system of education goes on merrily as before without much change. This education, instead of a blessing is now proving almost a curse: our young men are losing their sense of self-respect and self-reliance. Even though the literacy in India is only about 20 per cent. and our country is educationally very backward, yet everyday we find graduates in hundreds begging for petty jobs. Most of the hon. Members must have read the other day how a graduate was trying for the job of a peon. I was told only yesterday that our Posts and Telegraphs Department wanted about a hundred clerks, for which they have received about 9,000 applications. As Director of Agriculture, my own experience was equally shocking when for three posts of clerks, no less than 200 applications were received and one B.A.,LL.B., was prepared to accept the job of a junior clerk with a basic pay of Rs. 50 p.m. I ask in all earnestness, in all humility, whether the time has not come for us to call a halt to this mad race of starting more and more arts colleges in our towns for which there is a tendency everywhere. Where are we heading to? A portion of the money that is being spent at present for these arts colleges could very well be utilized to remove the curse of illiteracy or for vocational training. If we cannot do that, then I earnestly appeal that we should give a complete re-orientation, a complete overhauling to our present system of education in the arts and science colleges

so that our education can meet the needs of the country.

In this connection, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Members to what other Governments are doing, which have the welfare of the country at heart. For instance even though Americans, because of their great prosperity, could afford to preach the gospel of "education for education's sake", as many of our esteemed utopian friends, always preach, yet businessmen and matter-of-fact people as Americans are, they do not lose sight of the economic utility of higher education. Once President Wilson when he came to deliver his convocation address told us "Give bread to a starving man before you ask him to read the Bible". It is all very well to talk of "education for education's sake", but what is needed in India is to enable or equip our young men to earn their livelihood. That is our greatest task. In this connection I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister of Education how U.S.A. is solving the problem. The President appointed in 1946 a Commission to report on "the higher education for American Democracy", which submitted its report in 1947. This report greatly emphasises the need for vocational training, and this is very very important from our point of view. Referring to community colleges, it says they will provide college education for the youth of the community, certainly, but in addition they will serve as active centres of adult education. The Commission recommends that the "terminal programme should include both general and vocational training. They should be designed both for young people who want general education...and for those who want to fit themselves for some professional occupations". It further states, "In not providing this sort of training"—that is semi-professional training—"anywhere in existing programme, the educational system is out of step with the demands of the twentieth century American economy". It further says to meet the needs of the country, "our schools must train many more young people for employment as medical secretaries, recreational leaders, hotel and restaurant managers, aviators, salesmen in fields like insurance and real estate, photographers, automotives, electrical technicians" and so on through a long list of professions of every conceivable type. It further states "semi professional education should fix a goodly amount of general education for personal and social development with technical education that is intensive, accurate and comprehensive enough to give the student command of marketable abilities". This is what even the richest country like America is thinking about the system of education. They feel that education is utterly incomplete—even art and science education—unless the students side by side get opportunities for some sort of professional training. In fact, it further recommends:

> "Since the programme is expected to serve a cross-section of the youth population, it is essential that consideration be given not only to an apprentice training, but also to co-operative procedures which provide for the older students alternate periods of attendance at College and remunerative work... The Community College must prepare its students to live a rich and satisfying life, part of which involves earning a living. To this end, the total educational effort, general and vocational, of any student must be a well integrated single programme, not two programmes...The community College must be the Centre for the administration of a comprehensive adult education program".

No wonder, that even in America an unusually rich country—we find a majority of students in the colleges, who are partly or even fully self-supporting. This is far more important in a poor country like India where we should expect the students even during this period to have opportunities of earning their livelihood. As my time is nearly up, all that I want is to appeal to those, in whose hands God has placed the destiny of this country, to rise to the occasion, and instead of following the beaten track, try to modify our system of education, so that it enables the students to earn their livelihood, at least after graduation.

Having emphasized the importance of removing the curse of illiteracy, and also the urgent necessity of changing our present system of education, it remains for me only to refer to technical education which again is becoming a mockery, as it lays more and more emphasis on theory rather than practice forgetting the well known proverb, "An ounce of practice is better than a ton of theory". Although a close scrutiny of any institute,—whether technical, agricultural, industrial—or any other—would reveal the same

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state of affairs, yet since I am not accustomed to make statements which I cannot fully substantiate, I may take for the purpose of illustration, the case of agricultural training. Let me mention that even agricultural training, which is the crying need of this country, is becoming more theoretical than practical. I say this as I have had intimate experience of agricultural education. I have examined the students right from matriculation to M.Sc. standards, and I can say authoritatively that whenever there is any question on theory, the performance of the students is remarkable, but whenever any practical aspect of the problem is asked, they show a shocking ignorance of the whole subject. I want to emphasize that although we have got the satisfaction of having so many agricultural colleges, and agricultural institutes, they are not serving the real purpose for which they were established. I feel that if the Ministry of Education, or rather the Ministry of Agriculture probes into the matter in right earnest, they will find immense scope for improvement.

I may also say with regret, that the Central Government, instead of setting an excellent example to other states, have also followed the beaten track, in establishing a Central Agricultural College at Delhi of a stereotyped nature. I feel that if the Central Government had established an agricultural training centre of a different type where there was more of practice than theory, it would have rendered a great service to the country. Even now I appeal to the hon. Minister of Education or the hon. Minister of Agriculture, to take the initiative to establish an agricultural institute which will have self-contained units like modern poultry dairy, garden etc. And if these are run on semi commercial lines, of which detailed accounts of income and expenditure are kept, I am sure, they will carry conviction with—the people who can come and see for themselves whether they are running on profit or on loss.

I had a great deal to say on this matter, but before concluding, I must refer to the National Laboratories that have been established at great expense and we have high expectations from them. We should be careful to see that there is not too much of Secretariat control, which is always bad for such technical institutions. They should have a governing body, no doubt, but there should be as little control as possible by the Secretariat, because it will be possible only then for these Laboratories to show the best results.

Shri Nambiar: May I know, Sir, whether you are aware that thousands of workers belonging to the Central Public Works Department are demonstrating outside, to represent their grievances to the Government?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's information may be correct. But I have no jurisdiction over it.

श्री आर० के० चौधरी : मैं एक बात अर्ज करना चाहता हूं । आप को पता है कि आसाम की तरफ से विशेष करके ट्राइबल पीपुल (Tribal people) के बारे में कोई लफ्ज भी नहीं बोला गया । मैं ने सुना है कि मेरे दोस्त श्री सीतानाथ ब्रह्मो-चौधरी जो अपने ट्राइबल एरिया के हैं, उन का नाम आप के पास दिया हुआ है । अगर उनका नाम आप के पास है तो उन को बोलने की इजाजत दीजिये, तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है । आसाम के ट्राइबल एरिया के बारे में एक लफ्ज भी नहीं बोला गया है । इसलिये आप मेहरबानी कर के उन को बोलने का मौका दीजिये ।

[**Shri R. K. Chaudhury** (Gauhati): I have one submission to make. You are aware Sir, that not a single word has been spoken here in regard to the tribal people. I understand that my hon. friend Shri Sitanath Brohmo Chaudhury comes from the tribal areas. His name has been submitted to you. In case you permit him to speak, I am left with no objection. You should kindly agree to permit him to speak in view of the fact that not a single word in respect of the tribal area people has been spoken here.]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members, when they have come here on the votes of about 7½ lakhs of voters, will certainly be able to take care of themselves.

श्री पी० ऐन राजभोज :मैंने एक चिट आप को दी थी कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट Scheduled caste) की तरफ से मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया जाये लेकिन मुझे कोई चान्स नहीं मिला। हर वक्त में चिट भेजता हूं मगर कोई जवाब नहीं मिलता।

[**Shri P. N. Rajabhoj:** I had sent a chit to you requesting for permission to speak on behalf of the Scheduled Castes, but I have been given no chance. Every time I send a chit, I seldom get a reply.]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. No hon. Member can insist upon his being called. If I have to do so, I shall have to call all the 500 Members. It must be left to the Chair. No doubt lists are given to me, and chits are passed on to me. But it is the privilege of the Chair to direct the debate so that the level of the debate may be maintained. No hon Member has got any right to suggest that he should be called or that any other Member ought to be called. In that case, I shall have to make invidious distinctions, and it puts me in an embarrassing situation. I hope such requests will not be made hereafter.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I made my suggestion only in a prayerful mood.

Shri N. L. Sharma (Sikar): I am sorry to bring it to the notice of the Chair that nobody has been able to put forward the claims of Sanskrit and other Indian languages.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no objection to call as many Members as possible, if hon Members decide to make this Demand stand over for some other day. As it is, it is all left to the Government. So far as I am concerned, I think, we have fixed up some other programme for Monday. So hon. Members will not insist on being called. They will have further opportunities to talk on Sanskrit at a later stage.

Shri N. L. Sharma: Education is the most important point and it is being neglected at the cost of other things...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Nobody denies that education is very important.

Shri P. L. Kureel (Banda Distt. *cum* Fatehpur Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes): As a Member of the old Central Assembly I have spoken several times in this Chamber, but today I find myself in a different atmosphere. I am totally in the grip of party discipline. I tried to speak on the Presidential Address but could not get time. I asked the whip to give me an opportunity to speak during the general discussion of the Budget; but I was not given. I must humbly submit that we the Scheduled Castes representatives represent a special interest, the interest of the Scheduled Castes who are most backward in education and who form some of the most awfully exploited sections of the India population and who socially are treated worse than beasts of burden. After all, we are answerable to the electorate we represent. It is in the interest of the party in power and it is in the interest of the Government that we should be given more opportunity and more time to express ourselves. I will go further and say that if the Scheduled Castes representatives are bitter in their expressions, we must listen to them with patience and with a certain amount of forbearance. Those of us who know the disabilities under which the Scheduled Castes suffer and the untold sufferings that they have to undergo in their daily life and also those who have allowed this system of social tyranny to exist for centuries must develop a sense of tolerance towards them and towards minorities, especially towards the Scheduled Castes. I shall indeed be very grateful to the party in power if it gives more opportunities to the Scheduled Castes representatives to express themselves in this House. Most of the Scheduled Castes representatives here are inexperienced and know nothing about parliamentary procedure. They should be trained in parliamentary procedure; they should be given more time to take part in debates.

I would like to refer to two matters which directly concern the Scheduled Castes. I would refer to the resignation of Dr. Ambedkar which has greatly harmed the Scheduled Castes people. Had he been here, the young representatives of the Scheduled Castes would have derived strength from his presence. We are sorry that he is not here. (*Some Hon. Members*: No, no). (*Interruptions*) I must be allowed to express myself on matters which concern the Scheduled Castes. Dr. Ambedkar by resigning from the Cabinet has thrown the Scheduled Castes in the wilderness. He has betrayed the Scheduled Castes, and not only that, he has betrayed the whole country. I go

[Shri P. L. Kureel]

a step further and say that by defending the zamindari system he has forfeited the right to represent the Scheduled Castes. The zamindari system has been many responsible for the degradation of the Scheduled Castes. It is this system which has sucked the very life blood of the Scheduled Castes. Dr. Ambedkar chose to defend this zamindari system; can he now go to the electorate of the Scheduled Castes and say that he has done the right thing? He has betrayed the interests of the Scheduled Castes. I want to refer to one thing more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member can be as big as Dr. Ambedkar.

Shri P. L. Kureel: I am referring to these things because some of my friends tried to interrupt me. I had no occasion and I did not like to say these words about Dr. Ambedkar. I have got every respect for his learning but this does not mean that the interests of the community should be allowed to suffer in his hands.

Shri Nambiar: Somersault.

Shri P. L. Kureel: Under article 338 of the Constitution the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was to submit a report on the Scheduled Castes to the President. We have not been given a copy of that report and it is impossible for us to criticise the Government on the work done for the Scheduled Castes. I am happy that the Government has given freeships and scholarships to the Scheduled Castes people, but it is not the number of freeships and scholarships that matters much. We want a healthy environment in schools and colleges. In present day schools the Scheduled Castes students are made to feel at every step that they are made of different clay, that they are inferior to others and as such they cannot develop their mental and physical faculties to the fullest.

I will give an instance. Some Scheduled Castes students joined the Government hostel of the Government Higher Secondary School Unnao. But the cook of the hostel refused to cook food for them and to clean their utensils. The matter was brought to the notice of the Principal and it was also brought to the notice of higher authorities. In the Uttar Pradesh there has been enacted Removal of Civil Disabilities Act but I see that the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act has become a dead letter today, and the authorities had to open a separate kitchen in the hostel. Now you can very well imagine the evil effect that it will have on the young and tender brains of the students there. It will accentuate Caste consciousness among the students and it will greatly harm the country. We lost our freedom because we ceased to think in terms of countrymen. We should always think in terms of countrymen; we should not give any opportunity to our young men to develop caste consciousness. If an equal opportunity is given, I can say that the Scheduled Castes will equally prove able and efficient in every sphere of activity. I was brought up in the Frontier Province in a favourable atmosphere. I do not consider myself in any way inferior to others. I can fight like a bull and I can compete with any man in any competitive examination. If you give them a favourable environment, if you give them an opportunity to develop their mental and physical faculties, the Scheduled Castes will not be inferior to anybody.

Education is the backbone of democracy, and the Scheduled Castes are most backward in education. We cannot afford to keep a large number of people illiterate and ignorant any longer. The other day I came to know that the scheme for giving scholarships to the Scheduled Castes students for foreign studies has been discontinued, and the reason given was that suitable Scheduled Castes were not available. The defect lies with the selection board and not with the Scheduled Castes. I can give any number of Scheduled Castes students who can compete with high castes students. But the actual defect lies with the selection board. Fifty per cent. of the Scheduled Castes people do not know that the Government of India give such scholarships to the Scheduled Castes students for foreign studies. There is no advertisement, or very little advertisement, of this scheme. I would very humbly request the Education Minister to revive this scheme of giving scholarships to Scheduled Castes students for foreign studies. I know that in the beginning there will be certain shortcomings. But you have got to make a beginning. If you do not make a beginning, there will never be a beginning. Take the Sikh community. They are called a martial community. They were not a martial community during the time of Guru Nanak They became a martial community at the time Guru Govind Singh and Guru Tegh Bahadur. You give the Scheduled Castes an

opportunity and see the result. There will be shortcomings in the beginning, but given the opportunity they will in due course attain the same standard of efficiency as the other classes have. They suffer from certain disabilities. On account of social training certain communities in India had acquired the genius of passing examinations. We should not therefore entirely depend on the results of competitive examinations. We must see that the Scheduled Castes people are brought up in very unfavourable circumstances. The whole environment is different. The Scheduled Castes man finds that his companions are illiterate. There is no one to guide him. He is born and brought up in a very low cultural environment. And, you know, Sir, that when a man is dissatisfied, he reacts differently. A man who has got something to fill his belly will naturally react in a way different from a man who is hungry. All these factors have to be taken into consideration, and I request the hon. Minister to revive this scheme of sending boys to foreign countries.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Pratapgarh Distt—West *cum* Rae Bareli Distt—East): May we know when the hon. Minister is going to reply?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has only one minute more.

Shri P. L. Kureel: Rs. 17 lakhs have been provided for the education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A very small proportion of this sum is spent on the education of Scheduled Castes; a larger portion of this amount goes for the education of the Backward Classes and the Scheduled Tribes. I would therefore request that a larger amount should be spent on the Education of the Scheduled Castes alone.

I would now like to refer to one very important matter. Today I received a delegation of the community called Khatiks. They were formerly included in the Scheduled Castes, but now they have been excluded from the list of the Scheduled Castes. I am referring to this matter because I came to know of this only a few days before. These persons representing the Khatik community are here in Delhi. The Khatik community practically suffers from the same disabilities.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not within the purview of the Education Ministry. It pertains to the Home Ministry.

Shri P. L. Kureel: I would request the hon. Minister that this community should at least be allowed to enjoy the same facilities which are provided to other Scheduled Castes people. In Uttar Pradesh, the Uttar Pradesh Government has allowed these people to enjoy the facilities given to other Scheduled Castes. So I would request the Government of India also to allow these people to enjoy the educational facilities given to other Scheduled Castes. After all, you are giving this reservation and special treatment to the Scheduled Castes only for ten years, and if you allow the Khatiks and the Koris also to enjoy these facilities, I think no harm will be done to any community or class.

With these words, I request the Government to pay more heed to the education of the Scheduled Castes people.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar (Tiruvallur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): First let me congratulate the hon. Minister of Education for giving us a clear report. Going through the report, one will find that with the meagre amount allotted to the Ministry, the hon. Minister has spread it over very many essential items.

Every individual in Free India must be educated so that every adult would be in a position to exercise his or her franchise rightly. Education is an important factor to root out the evils of illiteracy. It may be said that education is a subject concerning the State Governments, but I take the privilege to say that it does not completely relieve the Centre of its responsibility.

It is encouraging to find the States opening more primary schools, particularly in the rural areas, which consist of about 80 per cent. of the population of India. The State Governments have also drawn up schemes relating to primary and secondary education under the Five Year Plan of the Planning Commission. In this connection I would like to urge the Government to entrust primary education entirely to women.

In the programme for 1952-53 I am happy to note that an additional provision of Rs. 2,19,000 is being set apart to implement the introduction of B.Sc. Degree classes in Home Science in the Lady Irwin College, New Delhi. I wish the training given in the said institution is on the same lines as in the United Kingdom, but, of course, adapted to our conditions of living. The women who are trained in such

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institutions in the United Kingdom are absorbed in many walks of life. Those institutions turn out dietitians, social workers, labour welfare officers, administrators, teachers, chemical and bacteriological analysts, managers of large industrial institutions, and good housewives too. This type of education seems to be more useful for women in their practical life. Hence I would like to suggest that schemes may be drawn up to establish such institutions in other States as well.

It is noteworthy to mention the interest evinced in higher technological education and scientific research. Grants and financial assistance are given to a number of such institutions. This will ultimately produce many experts who can take the place of foreign specialists whose services we now utilise. Here I may be permitted to say that the Madras Institute of Technology is doing very useful work in the field of post-graduate training in technology. It rightly deserves greater encouragement at the hands of the Centre.

I am glad to see that a sum of Rs. 17·5 lakhs has been set apart for scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes. Though there is an increase of Rs. 2·1 lakhs over last year, it is an inadequate amount considering the fact that they are in large numbers. I would like to submit that a further provision may be made for increasing the number of scholarships. Unless encouragement is given to Scheduled Castes, it may not be possible for them to reach the level within ten years' duration.

مولانا آزاد : جناب صدر کے وقت وقت کے بتوارے کی جو بات ہوئی....

. . . . . .

[**Maulana Azad:** Sir, the discussions held in regard to the allotment of time this morning.....

Shri Pocker Saheb: On a point of order. Will a resume of the hon Minister's speech be given in English?

Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order.

مولانا آزاد صبح جو وقت کا بتوارہ یہاں طے پایا تھا وہ یہ تھا کہ سوا ۱۲ بجے مجھے موقع دیا جائے گا تاکہ میں ۴۵ منٹ میں ضروری باتوں کو بیان کروں - اس کے بعد میں یہ بھی ملاحظہ کر لیا کہ اگر آپ مجھے اور دھدکھنے کا وقت دیں تو بھی کافی ہوگا - لیکن اب تو ایک بج رہا ہے - صرف پانچ منٹ باقی ہیں - ایسی حالت میں مجھے معلوم ہونا چاہئے کہ میں کتنی دیر میں اپنی تقریر ختم کروں ؟ پانچ منٹ کے اندر تو میں جواب نہیں دے سکتا -

[**Maulana Azad:** In the allotment of time agreed to this morning, it was decided that I shall be asked to reply to the debate at a quarter past twelve this morning. I was to be given forty-five minutes in which time I was to reply to all the important points. Thereafter, I expressed my willingness to speak for half an hour only. But just now it is about one o'clock with only five minutes more to go. In the circumstances, I want to know in how much time I am expected to conclude. I am unable to reply in five minutes only.]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister will continue his speech on Monday.

The House then adjourned till a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock on Monday, the 16th June, 1952.